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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Is Industrial Depression Coming?--London Policemen and Their Proposed Trade Union--Leeds Municipal Emdloyes' Strike Continues--International Regulation of Hours of Labor and Discontent With British Government Position.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEN T.

LONDON, December 31. — There seems to be no doubt that industrial depression has cast its shadow before it in this country. We have had well on towards three years now of thoroughly good trade in the ordinary or commercial point of view. Factories, mills and workshops have been as busy as they could be, overtime has been extensively worked, and manufacturers have been hard put to it to cope with the torrent of orders that has poured in. Profits have ruled high and owing to the strenuous work of organized labor the workman and workwoman has been able to secure some part of this improvement. Throughout the boom time unions in this country have increased greatly in membership and financial standing and as readers of this journal will be aware we have put through some of the biggest strikes on record in defence of labor and its interests. Even then with strong unions and good trade employers have been very niggardly with their advances. The men's reasonable demands have been held over as long as possible and costly strike after costly strike precipitated because of the mistaken ideas of certain employers that they were Napoleons of industry. Lord Devonport, of the London Docks, Cuthbert Lawes, of the Shipping Federation, Boss Murphy of Dublin, and a few more similar names might be instanced in this connection.

Now it begins to look as though the tide of trade were turning. First we had signs of slackening down in that bellwether industry, the iron trade. Blast furnaces are being damped down and blown out and many men dismissed or put on shorter time. Following upon this there has begun a decline in the cotton trade throwing more workpeople idle daily. In the center of the cotton weaving industry there are at the present time over 20,000 looms on short time and it is estimated that 7,000 operaties are losing $15,000 weekly in wages. Quite 14,000 more have received intimation that the mills will close down at Christmas time for a whole week, no wages of course being paid. In other industries also the cracks are showing and it becomes incumbent upon British organized labor to rally itself for the coming fight against attempted reductions of wages.

Turning to the news of the current week perhaps the most extraordinary item is in connection with the London policemen's agitation for better conditions and the recognition of their union. The policemen of London are divided into two sections, the City policemen and the Metropolitan policemen. The first named are by far the less numerous and their work is confined to looking after the so-called City of London which is just the heart of the Metropolis and is largely the financial district comprising within its boundaries the Stock Exchange, the Produce Exchanges, the Bank of England and the headquarters of most of the other banks, insurance companies and other great money institutions. These policemen are the better paid ones and are under the control of the city council whose authority extends to the limited boundaries of the City of London. The residential population of the city is not more than 40,000 and is mainly composed of caretakers of office buildings, restaurant keepers and the like. Outside the limited area of the city itself on all sides lies London: there is a population of about seven millions. This is policed by the Metropolitan policemen. The ordinary wage of a constable is $6.75 per week and there is a lot of tyranny on the part of officers.

Between the policemen and the labor movement there has been a great gulf so that it is all the more curious to find the policemen or some of them trying to range themselves with the labor unions. Sir Edward Henry, the chief commissioner of the police, has issued the following notice:

"It has come to the knowledge of the commissioner that attempts have been made to induce members of the Metropolitan police to join a federation or union. He desires to point out that membership of such an association is prohibited by standing orders, and that any man serving who violates these orders or incites others to violate them renders himself liable to disciplinary proceedings which may result in his dismissal from the force." This has not prevented the men from holding, last Sunday, a mass meeting in Trafalgar Square, the scene of many an historic labor demonstration. The union has been formed and has perhaps about 1,000 members—say one-fortieth of the entire Metropolitan force.

I referred last week to the momentary strike of municipal workers, in Leeds, Yorkshire, where the tramway men, the gas workers, scavengers, and others employed by the city council of Leeds went on strike. The streets still remain unswept except in the central thoroughfares where a few blacklegs and well dressed volunteers are working under the direction of mounted policemen. Attempts to operate one of the gas works with blackleg and volunteer labor led to an explosion a day or two ago in which one scab was blown to pieces. The city council endeavored to force the hands of the strikers by issuing a manifesto saying that the situations would only be kept open until a certain date a day or two back. All men not returning to work by that time would be considered permanently dismissed. It

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Mine Head Arrested For Hiring Assassin

COLLIERS, W. Va., Jan. 2.—William Bildeback, assistant superintendent of the Colliers' mine of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Coal Company, was arrested yesterday charged with aiding and abetting the shooting of Jim Logan, a striking miner, who was seriously wounded Christmas eve by Mike Potaski, a Polish strikebreaker. Potaski had been arrested on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

The arrest of Potaski was brought about through the detective work of Miss Fannie Scullins, a garment workers' investigator of St. Louis, who is working among the families of the striking miners. Miss Scullins succeeded in securing a confession from Potaski, she says.

The Pole told the young woman, she says, that he had been offered $50 by Bildebeck to kill Logan. Potaski crept up to Logan's tent on Christmas eve, pulled back the flap of the tent, and fired on the sleeping man, she declares.

TO AID SMALL BORROWERS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Confirmation of reports from Berlin that Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who is at present investigating European banking systems for financing men of small means, would soon establish in this country a chain of banks in an effort to aid small borrowers who are unable to obtain loans from ordinary financial institutions, was given here last night by Dr. Edwin R. L. Gould. Mr. Rosenwald is co-operating with Andrew Carnegie and Vincent Astor and others. Dr. Gould said that there was no pretense on the part of the founders that the banks are to be purely philanthropic, but would combine philanthropy with a fair business investment.

States in which the greatest number of women are working for wages outside their homes are the states in which women do not vote.

HUMAN SLAVERY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

SENATOR BORAH'S publication of the report of the sub-committee of the committee of the United States Senate which has been investigating conditions in the mine strike region of West Virginia gives the country a good deal to think about. The report of the full committee is evidently not yet ready, but there is no reason to suppose that it will differ in any material respect from the report given to the press by Senator Borah on Monday. This latter report is described by the senator as being merely a "statement of the facts." The report of the full committee will presumably contain this statement of facts supplemented by recommendations, for the Senate did not order an investigation of West Virginia mine conditions out of simple curiosity. The purpose of the investigation was action, and to devise and recommend some pertinent remedial action is plainly the committee's duty.

For the moment, comment upon the matter will generally be confined to renewed avowal of the country's shame that such a state of affairs as mars West Virginia should be possible in this supposedly free republic. It was evident some time before Glasscock ceased to be the governor of the state that constitutional guarantees were not worth the paper they were written on when the big coal mining companies which owned the state government found it to be to their interest that constitution and laws should be suspended. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the abolition of the civil courts, were a usurpation which justified armed rebellion. The statement was made at the time by responsible newspapers outside of West Virginia that the governor and his chief advisers and military subordinates had done things which warranted not only impeachment but actually trials for treason, and a committee of the United States Senate now deliberately offers evidence that the statement was not too strong.

The federal courts owe a supreme duty to the citizens of West Virginia who suffered from the deprival of their constitutional rights. Any sentences of death imposed upon civilians by any of the lawless court martials that had the criminal hardihood to sit and carry out the governor's orders should be avenged to the utmost —avenged not by like lawlessness, but by the law itself in all its injured majesty.

According to the Senate Committee, which has spent months in investigation and deliberation there was no justification whatever for the abolition of the civil courts and the denial of constitutional rights and guarantees. Why the man who was primarily responsible for this outrage upon free government should escape a treason trial is not apparent. Nor is it apparent why the acts of the coal operators in whose behalf martial law was declared should not be more energetically probed by federal authority than they have been. There is only too much reason to suspect a vast conspiracy against lawful and constitutional government in a great state. Everybody who participated in that conspiracy should be made an example of, so that it shall be understood in the vicinity of Calumet, Mich., and in every other state of the Union no less than in West Virginia, that the protection of the United States, with its guarantees of a fair and impartial jury trial to every one accused, covers every citizen of each of the states and is not to be violated by those in power except at their peril.

PITTSBURGH AND THE WELSH MILLS.

PERHAPS the most practical and convincing demonstration there has yet been of the large part that waterway transportation is bound to play in Pittsburgh's future comes in the announcement of the success of mills in Wales in securing orders for 40,000 tons of tin plate for delivery to the canning industries of the Pacific coast. Under the new and lower tariff rates, Welsh tin plate carried by the water route can find a market in that region, owing to the fact that the American mills ship by rail across the continent. Hitherto the rates were high enough to enable the plate makers of the Pittsburgh district to monopolize the Pacific coast market in spite of the handicap of the long and expensive railroad haul.

After the opening of the Panama canal, the Pittsburgh tin plate mills may again be able to do business on the Pacific coast at a profit provided the Ohio river improvements are completed in time to give Pittsburgh shippers dependable shipments through the canal via the river and the gulf. Meanwhile the canneries of that section are being benefited by lower prices for tin plate, thanks to the lower Welsh bids. The total production of tin plate in the United States has been about 800,000 tons a year, and the imports had dropped almost the zero under the Payne-Aldrich law. The resumption of imports under the new tariff would be of ill omen to Pittsburgh's western market trade if it were not that the completion of the Ohio river slackwatering system and of the Panama canal will enable us to ship to far western points for a small part of the freight expense now involved. Pittsburgh businessmen owe it to themselves to see that the government shall push the Ohio river work energetically.

PIE COUNTER SHOULD BE SUPPRESSED.

PRESIDENT WILSON has given so much evidence of high patriotism and sincerity that it can hardly doubted he will give prompt and earnest attention to the charges concerning the government printing office. The spoils idea of public service appears to have been revived there to a striking degree. The New York World has shown that Public Printer Cornelius Ford has made seventy changes among his subordinates, thirty-one of which constitute salary reductions and thirty-nine involve salary increases. "These changes have been made for the purpose of promoting efficiency," declares Mr. Ford; "as a matter of fact, I don't know the politics of the men involved." But as a further matter of fact, it happens that of the thirty-nine men who were promoted, thirty-nine are Democrats; and that of the thirty-one poor devils whose salaries were rdeuced, thirty-one are Republicans.

The spoils system was banned by public opinion long ago. It has everywhere been argreed that it means death to efficiency. As for Mr. Ford's defense—his explanation that he didn't know the politics of any of the men involved—it will not be accepted in view of the facts. If politics were not the reason for the changes, the men reduced would not all have been Republicans and vice versa. President Wilson's uprightness and sound sense have not yet been successfully called into question. He should lose no time in putting Public Printer Ford on the rack if the splendid record of the administration in all respects thus far is to be maintained.

LOAN BANKS FOR WORKINGMEN.

IT IS a long time since anything has been proposed which appeals more strongly to sympathy than the chain of banks for workingmen which is to be established by Julius Rosenwald, Chicago's public-spirited multi-millionaire, who has done so many other splendid things in aid of the poor of America and whose leadership in this bank project is being gladly followed by Andrew Carnegie, Vincent Astor and others of like wealth. Mr. Rosenwald not only has a vast fortune but is rich in really helpful and practical ideas. Even Mr. Carnegie has something to learn from him in this respect.

There is little hesitation in pronouncing this a real philanthropy. And although young Mr. Astor is not the originator of the idea, it is gratifying to note the interest he is taking in it. Plainly Mr. Astor regards his inheritance of nearly $100,000,000 as a trust to be administered for the benefit of his fellows instead of as a means for foolish and arrogant display or for a career of dissipation such as has brought unenviable notoriety to many another youth of large fortune. The good influence of the example of this very rich young man is beyond calculation.

Of the project itself, only good can be said. There ought to be one of the banks in every manufacturing city of any consequence in the United States. It is hardly necessary to say that workingmen have no chance of securing loans of money in ordinary banks, as they seldom possess the means of establishing the sort of credit upon which ordinary bank accommodations are extended. And yet the claim of many a workingman to bank credit of moderate amount is as good as that of any businessman, and it is a fair question whether the workingman would not make greater sacrifices to repay the loan than many a businessman, inasmuch as there is a class of businessmen who have grown accustomed to think that the hazards and losses of business belong not to the persons making them but to the whole business community. The workingman has never been trained to take this doubtful view of the matter.

Of coruse, the administration of banks devoted exclusively to the extension of small loans to workingmen would involve many problems of detailed management. But none of these problems are hopelessly difficult. The fact of the matter is that France has had a system of banks for small borrowers (workingmen mainly) in completely successful operation for many years, and we believe the records show that they lose less on their loans than banks of any other class.

Plasterers pay the president of their international union $3,200 a year.

Fairfax Harrison Is New Head Of the Southern Railway Co.

FAIRFAX HARRISON, the new president of the Southern Railway company, announced when he took hold that he would follow the policy of his predecessor, the late William W. Finley, under whom he had worked for seventeen years. Mr. Harrison is a Virginian. He is peculiarly identified with the south, as his father was private secretary of Jefferson Davis while president of the Confederate States, and all his railroad experience has been with the Southern and its associated lines. Mr. Harrison was born in 1869 and is a graduate of Yale. He practiced law in New York until 1896, when he entered the service of the Southern road. He is a brother of Francis Burton Harrison, the new governor general of the Philippines.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor Comes Out Squarely for Eight-Hour Day and Maintains that Capital Profits from It in the Long Run as Much as Labor. American Labor Legislation Association Meets.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, last Friday expressed the belief that it would be "far better for the pockets as well as the peace of mind of employers" if they would work their men only eight hours a day. He was speaking before the American Association for Labor Legislation, which met here with the American Political Science Association.

"I believe," said the Secretary, "that our factories are run so that the workmen go home without being fatigued from over-long hours, and not till then, will we be able to compete successfully against all comers in the markets of the world. I could not afford to employ in a factory men who are half sick, and come to work after having had bad breakfasts, or who are partly poisoned; they would be economically unprofitable. And yet fatigue is part poison."

Secretary Redfield said there should be a thorough study made of the conditions under which men work best. This subject of the human element in manufacturing, he added, could not be treated from the mathematical standpoint.

That a man doing active or laborious work can do as much in eight hours as in twelve was the keynote of an address delivered at the convention by S. Thruston Ballard, of Louisville, member of the Industrial Commission.

In an address on "Eight-hour Shifts in the Milling Industry," Mr. Ballard pointed out that there are only two our milling companies in the country that have adopted eight-hour shifts.

"When men are paid the same wage for eight hours' work that they formerly received for twelve, I feel sure that in the quality of output and steadiness of running—in dollars and cents—it is a profitable investment to any firm," said Mr. Ballard.

"Looking at the eight-hour day from the standpoint of the men themselves, there are, we might say, three points to consider—their health, their happiness and their morals.

"In the two first of these I feel absolutely sure they gain. In the third, however, I am in doubt.

"I am confident that the time is not far distant when every city and town will have continuation schools, where not only boys and girls, but young men and young women can carry on, under competent instructions, various kinds of work or play to broaden and develop their character and where they will be fitted to go into higher positions of responsibility and usefulness.

"Thus I feel that as employers it is our duty, by establishing shorter hours, to give the opportunity, and then it will be the duty of the public to provide such facilities that this spare time shall be used for the betterment and uplift of all of our people."

Austin B. Garretson, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, told the association that in 1913 there had been 261,000 violations of the law prohibiting the working of trainmen more than sixteen hours in one day.

"While I have been standing here talking to you," said Mr. Garretson, "four railway trainmen have been carried away on streachers, killed or injured; and during the two days we have been in session here, 250 of them have been carried off. We are killing and injuring them at the rate of 125 a day. How much of this is due to long hours?"

That the popularity of compulsory insurance against accidents has been astonishingly rapid during the past three years and is bound to be followed quickly by other forms of social insurance, was the declaration of Joseph P. Chamberlain of New York. The present insurance of the poor, he said, is hopelessly expensive.

In words that can not be mistaken, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report to Congress, charges that American railroads guard their dollars in a manner that must command admiration, while they are negligent of human lives. The report says: "The auditing and checking system used for detecting the dishonesty of employes are marvelous of ingenuity and careful attention to detail, but means of determining whether trains are operated in accordance with requirements of safety and in conformity with the rules are entirely lacking. It would seem that adequate inspection and supervision of the work of employes to insure safety in operation would be amply justified from the standpoint of economy alone"

The commission calls attention to the custom of using inexperienced men to flag trains, while the overspeeding of employes is mentioned as another reason why accidents occur. The commission recommends that Congress give it greater power to inspect roadways and rails as a preventative measure against wrecks.

IRON WORKERS GO ON STRIRE

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—Structural iron workers of this city went on strike today on the contention that their demand for an increase in wages of five cents an hour and jurisdiction over scaffold work, submitted on September 17, have not been acted upon by the contractors. None of the iron workers employed on large buildings in course of construction reported for work. It was said 250 men are affected.

It was pjointed out that the strike of the Iron Workers' Union, which is a member of the local Building Trades Council, is in violation of an agreement entered into on December 13 last, between the contractors and the Trades Council, and which provides that all disputes shall be arbitrated and that there shall be no strikes. This agreement ended a strike of three weeks, due to a jurisdictional dispute between the Marble Workers' Union, a member of the council, and the Bricklayers' Union, which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, over the laying of inside marble.

Ernest G. W. Basey, business agent of the Iron Workers' Union, asserted that the officials of the Trades Council overstepped their authority in negotiating the agreement of December 13, and that it is not binding on iron workers.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

A PURE HEART IS A PURE FOUNTAIN.

We Are Learning Power of the Will, Says Pastor Russell—Starting New Year Right—Pure Thoughts—Two Ways of Fighting Vice, Sin—We Must Copy God's Methods—Impurity Is Devouring Our Race—Its Ramifications—In Business, In Religion, In Society, In Politics, In the Home, Everywhere—The Fight Against Impurity—Its Progress—Its Soldiers. Its Efforts and Results, Present and Future.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Pastor Russell, of the City Temple Congregation, took for his text today St. Paul's words: **"Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."** (Philippians 4:8.) He said:

More and more we are learning the power of the will. "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." The heart represents the real man, whom we are not always able to properly recognize, weigh and value. God looks upon the heart, and each man should carefully scrutinize his own heart—especially all who desire to be pleasing in God's sight. But the Apostle uses the word think as representing another process of the mind, the will. We must do some thinking in order to will properly, wisely. As a man thinketh, he will gradually come to do, because the mind, the thoughts, give us our ideals for the activities of life, just as the architect's drawings give ideals in respect to the construction of a house.

The man who does no thinking has not properly begun to live. The man who thinks upon wrong things, who has set before his mind wrong ideals, is worse off than the man who has no ideals. We must admit the truth of the Apostle's proposition that we should think upon the good, the honorable, the just, the pure, the true, the loving things, if we would have our lives just, loving, true, noble, pure, lovely and lovable.

I have chosen this subject, not because I believe that this congregation is devoid of good ideals, but because we are apt to let slip some of those noble ideals which we set before our minds and which God has set before us through the words of Jesus and the Apostles and others of His servants. We need to set our affections on that which is just, noble, true and good—the Heavenly things of Divine approval; and as they slip away to earthly ideals, we are to set them afresh. The opening of a new year is a time especially favorable for resetting our heart affections upon things that are just, noble, pure, lovely, the time for calling to our aid all the will power and resolutions which we can command. Thus we make character.

Moreover, we are all preaching, by our words in public and in private, and by our actions. Our neighbors and our friends are influenced more by our actions than by our words if the two are in conflict. As God's people we are all to be ministers of the Truth, ambassadors for God, to show forth His praises as we have opportunity. Our ordination, our authorization, is of God through the Holy Spirit. Whoever has received that has a Divine authority to preach, which is the highest, the only authority.

THE WORLD'S PURITY CONGRESS.

In November last I received appointment as a delegate to the World's Purity Congress, which met in Minneapolis, November 7 to 12. Although I hesitated because of pressure upon my time, I was afterward glad of the experiences gained. There I made the acquaintance of some noble men and women who, so far as I could judge, are laying down their lives in fighting against sin, impurity, wrong, and to uplift humanity. Nearly all seemed to be having a considerable fight against the powers of darkness in their various fields of activity; and all seemed earnest, zealous, courageous and hopeful. Some labored as followers of Christ; others labored apparently merely from a humanitarian standpoint. But, I reflected, the Lord declared that there are but two masters; so I said to myself, As between God and mammon, these dear people seem to be seeking to serve God and to fight against mammon, against sin, against vice. They are on the Lord's side, whether they realize it or not.

You will be interested respecting the scope of that Congress, and the various fields of activity of the workers. The Congress did not discuss evils merely, but rather the good, and what must be accomplished in order to have the good prevail. I was pleased to notice that even when they discussed the immoral characters whose work they seek to overthrow, there was a proper spirit of moderation and an appreciation of what I have for years been trying to present: namely, that apparently much of the sin and vice in the world results from ignorance and superstition, and should not be accredited wholly to devilishness of intention. Nevertheless, we must all agree that whatever the inspiring motives, there are people whose vicious conduct can scarcely be characterized as other than wicked, sensual, devilish; and the Apostle Jude is our authority for using these terms.

The welfare of children was carefully discussed. It was demonstrated that in the families of the very poor, ideals of chastity are unknown. These children possess knowledge of sex matters beyond their years; and, mingling with others in the public schools, like an infectious plague they poison the moral atmosphere of the entire school, suggesting immoral practises to those whose parents have sought carefully to maintain their purity.

The parental duty of giving children proper conceptions of the sanctity of their bodies was set forth. The child needs, not large instructions, but simply confidence in the parent, and the information that its body is sacred, pure, holy, and belongs to God, and that whoever violates its sanctity sins against God. This much information should be given to the child before it enters the public school. Indeed, first lessons in vice are sometimes given in the kindergarten, notwithstanding the teacher's watchful eye. The child should have the assurance that the parent will give further instructions later on; and should have such confidence in the parent that it would be content to wait for the further information which every child's mind seeks regarding itself and its origin.

It was pointed out, however, that comparatively few parents know how to broach this subject in a profitable manner. Alas, what have our schools and churches done, or not done, for these fathers and mothers! If they had received useful information helpful to their lives, no doubt church attendance would be much larger than it is today. Are we to see young boys start in bad habits that will injure their health and that of their posterity? The answer is, No! Yet great care should be exercised that thorough sex instruction be not given too early, lest the very evil be encouraged which it was sought to guard against.

The age of thirteen to fifteen, according to the child's intelligence, seems to be the critical age when clear knowledge is quite necessary to save the child from the evil which has already overtaken so many. Statictics indicate that boys and girls are especially subject to temptation through ignorance between the years of thirteen and eighteen, when the forces of nature are breaking forth, just as trees bud in springtime. The parent who rules his child with loving intelligence rather than brute force should have the child's confidence at this age. The parents are the God-given instructors and protectors of their families. Nothing can excuse them from this, either church work or slum work, or even Bible study.

THE MINIMUM OF WAGES.

It was brought out that five of our great states have already legislated on the subject of the minimum wage for female employes and of the hours during which they may be legally employed. Amongst these the three highest in appreciation seem to be Oregon, Iowa, and Minnesota, with evidences that the laws of the last named state represent the best features of all previous legislation on the subject.

The story of the battle to secure better regulations of vice and better hours and wages for female laborers was told in detail. In various ways the opponents of righteousness sought to circumvent the legislation so imperatively needed by the people whom they represented. And so far as we could learn, female suffrage and the active and intelligent labors of self-sacrificing women have been largely influential in effecting the rectification of the laws. We surely did rejoice in this. If the giving of the franchise to women shall mean better laws, more righteousness and purity in our nation, we surely all would agree that female suffrage could not come too soon.

Our thought heretofore has been that in God's order the family is a unit, of which the husband is the head; and that the votes of these heads should properly protect every family interest. There is another side to the question, however, well worthy of consideration; namely, the fact that sin has disordered all the affairs and interests of life. It may be that under the stress of present conditions no wiser thing could be done than to give the ballot to women. The most powerful argument to the contrary is the conduct of some extreme suffragettes who wait neither for God, order and time, nor for the ripening of human thought on the subject, but seem utterly reckless as respects life, property and principles of righteousness.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Perhaps many of us have considered the expression "white slave traffic" a fiction of some over-zealous reformer; but not so. On the very best authority we learn that this immoral traffic has its agents and operatives in all parts of the civilized world. These operators control as a money-making arrangement approximately 68,000 women, reaping from their immoral traffic about $188,000,000 per year. These large profits enable them to exercise great influence at the polls and in the lower courts.

Although not a corporation, they cooperate with each other in all parts of Christendom. They are constantly on the lookout for recruits, as they are continually losing some through death, disease and the ravages of age; for as soon as these white slaves cease to be profitable to their owners they are dropped, and become the lowest of the low. They are generally obedient slaves, faithful to their masters, ever to the extent to transfer from one to another. Many of them undoubtedly would die of despair or by suicide, were it not for the hope continually held out by their masters that soon sufficient money will be realized to justify them in settling down in a respectable little business.

The 68,000 regular slaves constitute only about one-half of the immoral women of this land who support themselves solely by immorality.

The great center of traffic appears to be eastern Germany and Austria. From there white slaves are shipped with considerable regularity in all dicections—to South Africa, South America, and latterly to China. Goodly numbers are coming to the United States; but finding it difficult to escape the government inspection, they are mostly brought in by way of Canada. The audacity of these immoral traders is illustrated by the fact that one of their agents recently was found on a committee organized for the destruction of the vice. This man enthusiastically offered $250 for the conviction of white slavers. He was wealthy, had a son at college and a daughter completing her education in Europe.

Recent developments have shown that some high schools are deeply infected with vice, and every young woman, especially if attractive in appearance, is beset with dangerous pitfalls. The ignorance of the innocent respecting these things contributes to the success of the enemy. The unpreparedness of parents to do their duty seems to leave no alternative to the suggestion that sex hygiene must be taught in all grades of the high school and in the upper grades of the grammar school.

One of the most mortifying thoughts in connection with the entire matter is that there are men and women willing to sell themselves to such a vile business—to traffic in the morals of the young. The matter has gone so far that not merely on account of dangers from consumptives, but also from those who have venereal diseases, drinking cups for general use are no longer permitted at public fountains. Indeed authorities charged with responsibility for such matters are at their wits' end to know how to overtake the spread of venereal diseases and those which outcrop from them to their third and fourth generation.

CRUSADE IN EVERY HEART AND HOME.

Surely it is time that white slavery and every form of immoral traffic shall be rooted out. To these calls from the Purity Congress people who love righteousness and hate iniquity and love their fellow men should acquiesce; and many should join the crusaders against vice in its many forms.

I speak today from a personal standpoint, and call for a crusade in your own heart, and in your own home, if you are parents. Do not allow false delicacy or the fear of being considered a prude to hinder you from doing your duty—from opposing everything in sympathy with vice. At the Congress it was clearly demonstrated that one of the serious tendencies of our time is what is termed 'spooning.'

Every Christian desiring the Lord's approval, and hoping eventually to hear His "Well done," should determine today that he will take a more active part in opposing vice, especially within his own home, and particularly in his own mind. God wants resolute Christians—overcomers. Our minds must be loyal to the Lord, to Truth and to Purity, and our bodies must be brought in as close harmony with these renewed minds as possible.

I am not urging you to give all your time toward moral reforms, nor so intending to do myself. According to our view, there is a still greater work than that of moral reform, good though that work be. The greater work is the one in which you and I are engaged, by the grace of God. We are preaching the Gospel, for the purpose of gathering out the Bride class, in order that, the Church being completed, the glorious Millennial Reign of Jesus and His Church may begin. In that glorified spiritual Kingdom of God we see the only hope of effectually, thoroughly, stamping out the social evil and every other evil, born of selfishness and sin, and associated with the present reign of Sin and Death.

We do not believe that present institutions will be able to accomplish the laudable desires for which we praise them. They will, we trust, however, be able to accomplish further good; and we take pleasure in bidding them Godspeed. The speaker would certainly be with them, heart and hand, in the battle against vice and for civic and moral uplift, purity, were it not that we have the still higher commission of finding the members of the Bride class and helping to prepare them for the Kingdom. Thus we are working for the effectual suppression of vice and the establishment of the Reign of Righteousness, even though from outward appearance our relationship toward these noble colaborers who are seeking their victories now.

Let us all, dear brethren, put on the whole armor of God, and be first pure, fighting against sin of every kind as we have opportunity, but especially serving the Household of Faith, as directed in the Lord's Word. Let us not give the impression to others that we are careless of their work and of the interests of the present time. Let us have a word of encouragement for them, and a hearty grasp of the hand; and if time permit let us be ready to do them good, in whatever way will not conflict with our higher opportunities of doing good to the Household of Faith. "Let not our good be evil spoken of." Take heed lest through your failure to express sympathy any should mistake you for an opponent of righteousness, truth, purity, loyalty to God and all the interests of His cause, great and small.

TRIBUNE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

The price of the National Labor Tribune has not been raised, as a number of our friends writing to us seem to think. It is $2 a year in advance, as it has been for forty years. But this of course does not apply to the clubbing rate we give in connection with other publications.

THE NELSON ARTICLE

Owing to the unusual demand for issues of Tribune containing the article by Brother N. E. Nelson of Duquesne, Pa., "Pastor Russell and His Mission—Culminates the Reformation," we have decided to republish it in the near future. Any parties desiring extra copies of the two issues will please let us know at once, as we will have to gauge our supply by the orders received. The price for the extra papers will be 2 cents per copy.

Appreciations

California, January 1.

I like the paper very much and especially the Bible question box and Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours for the Truth,
MRS. MARY E. TUNNELL.

Ohio, January 2.

I take this opportunity for saying that I appreciate and admire the Tribune more than I can express and do not care to be without it. I especially admire the stand taken in publishing the writing of Pastor C. T. Russell when so many are persecuting him and crying down his meetings. Keep up the good work.

Respectfully,
MISS EMMA L. LINKE.

California, January 1.

I renewed my subscription to your valuable paper some time ago through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I look forward every week to the reading of the Tribune and do not wish to miss one copy. The religious feature of your paper is what I enjoy most, and I am sure your reward will be great for the space you give to the publishing of Pastor Russell's sermons. They are such an aid in helping us to a better understanding of God's word. I also enjoy the questions and answers and the Sunday school lessons and you can surely consider me a subscriber to your paper as long as you continue to give us so much good reading.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. WILLIAM ZING.

West Virginia, December 28.

I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower for your paper, which I like very much on account of its honesty and fairness, and especially for its great work for the Truth.

Yours for Truth and square dealing,
JOHN R. WATKINS.

Virginia, December 29.

I am at this date renewing my subscription to your most valuable paper through the Watch Tower office as I would not like to miss a single copy. It is a welcome visitor to our home each week and we look forward to each Friday for its arrival, as we know it means a scriptural feast from Pastor Russell's sermon, the question box and the Sunday school lesson. May you continue to be an instrument in the Lord's hand in the spreading of the glad tiding which shall eventually be unto all people. You can bet on me as a subscriber as long as you do so. I trust the new years proves to be a very prosperous one for you.

Yours for the Truth,
FRED W. AUSTIN.

Alabama, Dec. 27.

Enclosed I send you money order for another year's subscription to the Tribune, and as long as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons I will be a subscriber. Wishing you much success to the end, I remain,

Your truly,
E. A. SMITH.

Missouri, Dec. 29.

Enclosed find money for renewal of my subscription as I see my time is out. I assure you I greatly appreciate the paper and the great good it is doing in bringing the light of Present Truth to the many thousands all over the land. May the Lord's blessing continue to abide with all those who have the interest of the National Labor Tribune at heart.

Very respectfully yours,
O. M. BROMLEY.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 30.

We wish to send our appreciation of your paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and other religious features, as we think it a great blessing to many. Hoping you will continue the good work and wishing you success in the same,

Yours sincerely,
MR. AND MRS. GRANT TAYLOR.

Massachusetts, Dec. 28.

I am pleased to renew my subscription to the Tribune. The glad tidings preached by Pastor Russell have set the joy bells ringing in many hearts. Thank you for publishing the sermons and all the good things.

Yours in love of the Truth,
SUSAN J. MILES.

New York, Dec. 29.

Enclosed please find money for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper. It is so full of good things, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons and the other religious items. May you continue in spreading the good news,

Respectfully,
MRS. F. CROSS.

Washington, Dec. 29.

I herewith enclose money order for renewal to your good paper, which I have had the pleasure of receiving the past year through the kindness of a sister, and feel I can not afford to be without its weekly visit. I especially enjoy the religious part, as I find all of Pastor Russell's writing very helpful, making the Bible so clear, pointing to God's wonderful love for all mankind. May you prosper as long as you continue in this good work.

MRS. SPRINGER.

Maryland, Dec. 28.

The Tribune is a welcome visitor to our home and is eagerly sought by the family circle upon its arrival. Wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain,

Respectfully,
MRS. C. MACEY.

Switzerland, Dec. 18.

I like your paper; because of the sermons of dear Pastor Russell, Bible Question Box, etc., are highly appreciated by me and the Truth friends in France, Belgium and Switzerland, who read it and who could not do without it, thanks to God.

I am just making a trip in French-Switzerland, and spoke already in public meetings of the "Good news of the Kingdom" in the following sense: "Kingdom of God" or Messiah Reign—the universal remedy—the butt or aim of the T. B. S. A. is to make better love and known the Bible and to bring people to trust again in God. To make known God's plan from the world's beginning to the end. To show that God is love, that He never forgot His creatures. If He has permitted sin (sorrows, sickness and death which are the results) to reign during 6,000 years or more, it is for their best, their education, in order that they may during all eternity be warned against the disastrous consequence of all kind of evil of sin, and of disobedience toward their creator; and that men may taste and appreciate so much the more, through all eternity, the coming happiness and blessings, the joys of Paradise, which will be the restored earth, the renewed world.

The Messianic Reign (Christ and the called ones of the Gospel Age) is the divine means to all this; the "Desire of all Nation." Jesus, who died for all is coming, not to destroy, but to uplift, to restore, to bless, to renew and to restitute all things.

Courage, dear editor, the fight is soon at an end. Much hearty greetings and best wishes for 1914.

Yours,
AD. WEBER.

Georgia, Dec. 29.

I am renewing my subscription for the Tribune through the Watch Tower Office. We appreciate its visits more and more and don't want to miss a copy. The entire paper is interesting, but we appreciate most especially the Sermons by Pastor Russell and Questions and Sunday School Lessons, and wish to thank you for these features, which are being appreciated more and more by thinking Christians.

Sincerely yours,
RODA HARRIS.

Canada, Dec. 26.

I am renewing my subscription to your paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. We do appreciate the paper very much for its religious features, we do feel sure the Lord will use it to gather some of the ripe grains of wheat. I remain,

Yours,
GEORGE ARMATAGE.

California, Dec. 31.

I always enjoy reading your paper. I thank you for so faithfully giving us from week to week, Pastor Russell's Sermons. Wishing you a happy Christmas and a prosperous new year,

Yours very truly,
MRS. M. ROLLS.

Washington, Dec. 24.

We all join in wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. We enjoy you valuable paper and long each week for its arrival. We thank you for its good and wholesome reading and for the good tiding of great joy to all mankind as we send greetings in His dear name.

HENRY JOHNSON ACKERMAN.

Scotland, Dec. 26.

I have renewed my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society for another year and take the opportunity of letting you know of my continued appreciation of the large amount of space you are devoting to religious matters.

In comparison with the amount of useless and often harmful matter that fills the pages of the average weekly paper I find yours contains nothing but what is elevating and instructive, and which should lead your readers to an intelligent study of things of religious as well as secular importance.

With every good wish for continued prosperity, I am,

Yours respectfully,
P. MURRAY.

Georgia, Dec. 29.

I desire to thank you for the good things you are giving us through your paper and especially for Pastor Russell's Sermons feature. I am, most greatfully,

Yours,
ROBERT H. OSWALT.

Pennsylvania, Dec. 29.

We have taken the Labor Tribune for many years, also other papers with Pastor Russell's Sermons, but it seems I cannot do without the Tribune on account of its good type and especially for Pastor Russell's Sermons, poems, Bible Question Box, Sunday School Lessons and many other articles of interest. I wish to thank you for publishing the sermons, as the sermons go into many homes who have failed to get the spiritual food their hungry souls so much need at this time, when there is a famine in the land, not a famine of bread, not a thirst for water, but hearing the words of the Lord." Amos 8:11. Surely this prophesy is being fulfilled in this, our day. Not until I read the Sermons and literature by Pastor Russell, and compare them with the Bible, could I see the beauty and harmony of the Scripture. May you continue to publish the sermons, the glad tidings of the Gospel, which eventually shall be to all people, kindred, nations of the earth.

Yours for Truth,
MRS. A. E. TAYLOR.

California, Dec. 24.

I take other papers publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons, but I like Labor Tribune best of all, and so long as the Sermons and other religious features are given so much space, I am a subscriber, by the Lord's grace. I am renewing my subscription through Watch Tower Office.

Yours for Truth Righteousness
MISS W. H. BALGER.

Ohio, Jan. 2.

The Tribune is surely a welcome visitor at our house and while we thoroughly enjoy and appreciate The Pastor Russell features, yet we are very well pleased with the general high class way in which the Tribune is edited. We wish you a hearty greeting and continued favor for 1914.

Yours very truly,
C. B SHULL.

Canada, Jan. 1.

It is with a grateful heart that I renew my subscription to your paper, which I assure you I appreciate so much, for its pages contain so much that is good and pure and will leave many sweet and blessed memories of the precious things contained therein with us all. We have so much to be truly thankful for. Kindly accept my wishes for your welfare in all that is good and that your paper will ever continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. Thanking you for the favors and kindness you have extended to us, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
ARTHUR CARTWRIGHT.

Wisconsin, Dec. 31.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of Pastor Russell's Sermons, and also to thank you for the help you are giving to the work of 'prying off the lid of the creed boxes," as Mr. Black puts it.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM LOWRY.

Canada, Jan. 1.

I am very sorry to have let my subscription to your valuable paper run in arrears. It was sheer carelessness on my part for which I beg of you to forgive me. I sincerely hope you will publish this letter in your paper as I would not be without the paper for anything, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, Sunday School Lessons and Questions, of which you print in such large type. I have remitted on December 1, through the Watch Tower Office at Brooklyn, who will notify you as soon as they get it.

Yours very truly,
A. E JONES.

Washington, Dec. 29.

Most sincerely thank you for your kindness for not having stopped the paper ere this, as I do want it and appreciate highly its weekly visit, and also would stick to my word some years ago when I said: "That so long as you continue to publish Pastor Russell's Sermons you can count on me as a subscriber" and furthermore it has very much improved since then. With a faithful handshake I wish you to continue in well-doing and not be weary.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN STAVE.

Illinois, Jan. 2.

Thanks for the reminder of the expiration of my subscription. I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Office. I want the Labor Tribune to be a weekly visitor to my home as I enjoy the glad messages, Pastor Russell's Sermons, that have made glad many hearts that are longing for just such truths as are presented through the instrumentality of your paper. Long may the Labor Tribune be a messenger of happiness to many.

Yours for truth,
EARL F. CASSADY.

Michigan, Jan. 2.

Your paper is read carefully by myself. I find it stimulating to faith in the Truth in many topics, especially the Bible. It is remarkable how the evolutionary, that in the more subtle phrases, especially, has tinged the color of our modern literature, and while in sooth they acknowledge God and his power and supreme oversight of the universe, yet in the same sentence they make him a falsifier by contradicting His word in regard to the Creator of man, instead, proclaiming in polished, well soundling phrases that evolution is bringing the race upward and onward the perfection which must be its ultimate destiny to attain, etc., ad libitum. And mark you, a little further on, in the same wise (?) sheet you may run across a startling article how the race is deteriorating re-eye-sight or sanity or nervous force and how in a few hundred years there will be (at the present rate) no sane, keen sighted or strong nerved people. Must be these wise (?) thinkers (?) believe all the good in mankind is to volatilize and float away to some far distant star and there materialize and start the third cycle of a race's evolution. I am glad I have the Truth. These savants are going to get a terrible shock soon; one that will cause their understanding to cease. Then they will learn that the terrible something in man that drags us down, when we would climb upward, is sin; that it entered the world through the disobedience of one man, and that God's great plan is to eradicate evil as a result of the sacrificial obedience of another man, the man Christ Jesus, who was to give his soul an offering for sin, thus taste death for every man. How beautiful the philosophy of God's plan. How sweet the story of redeeming love to a believer's ear. The world will rejoice when the vail of ignorance is lifted, and tears and sorrow and the curse have been vanquished. The truth will triumph in the earth.

Yours for success,
S. C. DE GROOT, JR.

BROTHER

Accidentally, on camping trip, have discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars.

A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

POPULAR MECHANICS

COCA STIMULATION.

Use Made of Leaves of the Coca Plant by the Peruvian Indians.

In a recent issue of the Scientific American W. H. Reagan writes as follows:

In the latter part of 1910 and early part of 1911 I was at La Fundicion and Cerro de Pasco, Peru, an altitude of over 14,000 feet. I saw there the Indians chewing these coca leaves, and they surely must be a powerful restorative and stimulant. To illustrate, one day while it was snowing and raining an old Indian, ragged, dirty and altogether a picture of misery, ambled in to the lumber yard and directed his weary steps to a large pile of lime, which was partly exposed to the rain. There he sat down and drew his pouch of coca leaves around to the front and commenced to fill his mouth with them. After this procedure he stealthily reached down and picked up a piece of lime about the size of a hazelnut and put that in his mouth with the leaves. I was secretly observing his actions and waiting for the expected effect. In about two minutes the old Indian's face was wreathed in smiles, and he glanced furtively from one side to the other as if he expected some one to intrude or disturb his pleasant sensations. When he thought all was secure he threw out his chest and commenced to take notice of his torn and dirty clothing. A torn place in the knee of his trousers seemed to annoy him considerably, for he repeatedly tried to fold it up and stroke it away, as if he expected it to disappear entirely, and would occasionally fleck away a particle of dust.

The power of endurance of these Indians is surprising to Americans. Men, women and children are scarcely more than beasts of burden. I saw an Indian boy not over fourteen years of age and not over eighty pounds in weight carry a hundred pounds of coal up a long hill for several hundred yards without resting.

The women are often seen with 100 or 150 pounds of coal in a poncho struggling up a hill, with a baby perched upon this poncho, and the old woman spinning llama wool, which is wrapped around her left forearm to a spool and spindle. She spins with her right hand, with apparently no thought of the load she is carrying.

I suspect that the women use coca leaves as well as the men and also the children to some extent. Almost every Indian man is equipped with a pouch, made from a cowhide or the hide of some small animal, with the hair always on the outside.

These leaves sell in this locality at 5 cents per pound. I am inclined to believe that coca leaves are used more extensively in Peru than in Chile, for I was in the Andes mountains in Chile and never remember having seen them used by the natives engaged in similar work to that of the Indians of Peru.

PANACEA FOR CANCER.

Substance Obtained From Thorium Waste Popular In Germany.

The London Times correspondent in Munich reports that all Germany is obsessed with the idea of procuring mesothorium for use as a panacea for cancer. This radio-active substance is obtained from the thorium waste in the manufacture of gas mantles. For therapeutic use a tiny particle is inclosed in a silver covering pierced with minute holes. The box is placed upon the part affected with cancerous growth and is said to slowly but surely eradicate the disease, though leading physicians are disposed to reserve judgment on the subject.

Meanwhile, says the Times, there is hardly a town of importance in the country that has not voted a large sum from the public funds for the purpose of purchasing some of the costly material, and where public funds are not forthcoming concerts, bazaars and the like are the means resorted to in order to raise money for the same purpose.

Fuel "Dope."

Picric acid is an explosive and should be handled with care. It is also a poison and is not very soluble in gasoline, and only a small amount will dissolve. Five ounces to five gallons of fuel as a power increaser are recommended by some authorities as an aid. Ether is of a much different nature. It is not added to add power, but to increase the vaporization. It helps in starting and insures more certain ignition. It will add to your fuel costs to use either of these things. They are not recommended to add mileage. They add speed if you have reached the limit and add ease of starting if you have trouble from that source.—Automobile Dealer and Repairer.

Predatory Animals.

The most troublesome predatory animals of the national forests of the United States are wolves, one of which is estimated to destroy $600 of stock annually, or $3,000 for a wolf family. The wild animals that do serious harm are being gradually killed off, and the forest service last year destroyed 306 bears, 3,541 coyotes, 133 mountain lions, 62 lynx, 583 wildcats, 64 wolves and 97 wolf pups. Aside from the bounties the forest rangers receive on some of these animals, the furs have some value, bearskins, for instance, being worth $20 to $150.

Altitudinous.

"Binks appears to have risen high in the world." "Yes. He is even above reproach."—Buffalo Express.

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.

Life Saving Air Belt Completely Encircles the Vessel.

Of course the only absolutely unsinkable ship is one in which the weight of vessel and cargo is less than that of the water it displaces. And such ships would, manifestly, be of very limited use commercially. What inventors mean when they use the phrase is, therefore, a ship which no ordinary catastrophe can sink. Such a one, devised and built in four foot model by an old sea captain, has lately aroused the enthusiasm of the harbor superintendent of Llanelly, in Wales. And as both harbor superintendent and sea captain are men whose ideas about ships are based on practical experience, this particular unsinkable ship deserves at least brief description.

It is, below the water line, a vessel of ordinary construction. But built around the out of water portion of the hull is what amounts to a Brobdingnagian life preserver. This is in the shape of a triangular bulge, or overhang, or belt, having no connection with the interior of the hull. It simply contains air and is divided into numerous compartments. It is tightly closed on sides, top and bottom and forms a shut in belting of air above the upper edge of the ship. If through under water collision the entire hull is flooded this belt of air will be sufficient to sustain the vessel with the upper deck above water. If a portion of the belt itself is torn open the remainder will, with the help of the unflooded part of the hull, prevent sinking.

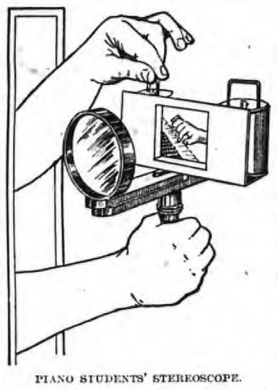
The harbormaster found that he could not sink the sea captain's model, no matter how heavily it was loaded or how completely the hull was flooded. Its inventor believes it would add not more than 5 per cent to the cost of a ship—$500,000 to a $10,000,000 vessel.

FOR PIANO STUDENTS.

Apparatus That Shows Correct Position of Fingers In Playing.

To show piano students the correct position of the fingers and wrist when they are studying without a teacher is the purpose of a device which has recently appeared on the market.

In construction it resembles a small stereoscope with two spools arranged



PIANO STUDENTS' STEREOSCOPE.

like the spools in a film camera. A series of pictures showing the various positions and movements of the pianist's hand are mounted on a ribbon, which winds from one spool to the other and passes across a square opening behind a lens.

Hat Industry In the Philippines.

One of the ambitions of the enterprising Philippine bureau of agriculture is to introduce the Panama hat industry into the Philippines. The plant from which these hats are made, Carludovica palmata, is now cultivated in Java, where hats are being woven from its leaves by Javanese women and children, and the product is said to compare favorably with the common grades turned out in South America. The method of preparing the leaves is very similar to that used in the Philippines in preparing sabutan leaves for weaving sabutan hats. The Filipinos are skillful hatmakers, and in certain parts of the islands hat weaving is the chief household industry. Experiments in cultivating Carludovica palmata are now under way at the Lamao and La Carlota experiment stations in the Philippines.

A Difficult Bridge Problem.

The city of Calgary, Alberta, has recently solved a problem of bridge construction in a novel manner. The town lies on each side of the Bow river, that portion on the north bank being built on the high bluffs which border the river. To bridge the river on an incline to the top of the bluff would have been to neglect the portion of the city lying at the foot of the bluff. To make a deep cutting would have spoiled much of the property. The problem was solved by constructing a level bridge across the river and then gaining the heights above by an inclined tunnel bored through the cliffs.

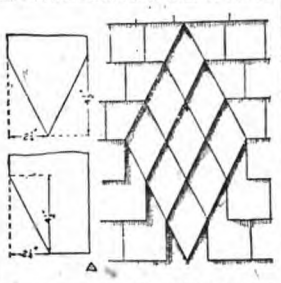
How to Find a Crack In Metal.

Clean the surface of the metal, turn on a small quantity of kerosene and allow it to stand for a minute or two, then wipe off the oil and strike the piece a sharp blow with a hammer. The oil will show along the outline of the crack. The jar caused by the blow of the hammer will drive the oil out of the crack to the surface of the metal.

ORNAMENTAL SHINGLING.

Method of Cutting Shingles to Produce a Diamond Shape.

There are many carpenters that do not know how to lay shingles in a gable or between windows on side walls in diamond shape. This is very easily accomplished if the shingles are laid as shown in the sketch. It will re-



CUTTING SHINGLES FOR DIAMOND EFFECT

quire but little more time than plain shingling. All the joints are broken as in regular shingling. The diamond shingle should be sized—that is, as wide as the courses are laid. The sketch illustrates a course four and one-half inches to the weather. These shingles are placed in the courses until the required width is obtained. The other shingles joining the diamond are beveled on one side.

Ancients Had Telescopes.

It is now believed that the ancients used telescopes for astronomical purposes. In excavations in Babylonia a lens has been found which was undoubtedly used in a telescope centuries before the birth of Christ. The ancients, both Chaldean and Egyptian, were acquainted with the planetary system; knew that the earth was round; could calculate meridians exactly; calculated the orbits of the planets—in fact, paid great attention to eclipses of the sun and moon; to occultations of the planets; to the motions of the planets and the determination of their periodic and synodic times; to the construction of tables of the fixed stars and the mapping of them into constellations, and to settling the exact length of the true solar year.

It is fair to presume, then, that they had telescopes to aid them in their work.

Dry Cells For Starting Motorcars.

When dry cells are used for starting purposes only they should give almost an entire season's use. When they rapidly run down it means that there is a short circuit leak somewhere or that you have forgotten to throw off the switch when the engine starts. A small two point switch placed in a conspicuous place close at hand, arranged to open the battery circuit close to the battery, will often remedy the matter.

PUZZLES TO SCIENCE.

Familiar Problems That Man's Mighty Brain Cannot Solve.

There are many familiar things that puzzle science. Here are some of the problems that are unsolved riddles to the scientific sharps:

What sleep is.
How an eye sees.
What electricity is.
How a firefly lights its lamp.
How a seed grows into a tree.
How a rose makes its perfume.
Whence the sun gets its heat.
Why the compass points to the north.
What makes a bird build its first nest.
What causes the sex of a baby or an animal.
What happens when food is oxidized in the system.
What change takes place in iron when it is magnetized.
What makes rain fall in some places and not in others.
How a bloodhound tracks a man by the smell of his footprints.
What makes an apple fall to the ground and not fly off in the air.
How a bird can fly in the dark through a forest without hitting the trees.
How glands that are identical in structure secrete absolutely different fluids.
Why iron alone, and iron only in particular states, is capable of being magnetized.
What happens when two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen are combined to form water.
The difference between a live man and a dead man or a live dog and a dead dog; in other words, what life is.—New York World.

Splendid, but Ladylike Golf.

I know now, when a young lady begins to play "really splendid" golf, says a writer in the Glasgow News. Two young ladies entered our compartment at Whitecraigs, and, having placed a bag of shining clubs on the rack, one of them said to her companion, "Do you know, you played really splendid golf today." "Oh, how could you say that?" exclaimed the other in pleased tones. "You know I haven't long started." "Oh, that's nothing," explained the critic in tones that clearly left no doubt in the mind of the criticised one. "Didn't you only miss the ball three times in eighteen holes?"

NOTICE

Numerous inquiries have been received by us as to when we would publish Brother Nelson's article, "Pastor Russell and His Mission—Culminates the Reformation," and in reply would say that it will appear some time in January. Our friends who have ordered and paid for same will then be supplied. Those who have not ordered yet had better do so, as we cannot assure them that they will be supplied unless we have their orders before hand. So, friends, get in your orders at once.

SCRIPTURE POST CARDS

Scripture Text, Greeting and Birthday Post Cards, 15c doz., Scripture Calendars, 25c, Scripture Motto Texts, 5 to 25c. Send stamps or coin. BIBLE HELPS, 161 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE Best Hose for the entire family, Men, Women and Children, can always be found in the "Onyx" Brand.

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Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON

SEVENTY MINISTERS ORDAINED.

Luke 10:1-24—Jan. 11.

"It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father which speaketh in you."—Matthew 10:20.

MINISTERIAL ordination has for centuries been a bone of contention. Indirectly it has led to bloody persecutions. Thank God: those days are gone, so far as the majority of Christians are concerned. And yet, because the masses do not clearly understand the subject of ordination, there is always danger of a recurrence of persecution along this line. All denominations have shared in persecutions based upon misconceptions of ministerial ordination.

Ordination does not relate to a ceremony, or form, as many suppose. It signifies an authorization, a commission, to preach. Baptists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Methodists, etc., so commission those who agree with their creeds. But Roman Catholics and Episcopalians claim an ordination from God—that all bishops are successors to the Apostles and armed with Apostolic authority; hence that any not ordained by their bishops have no right to preach, but are heretics. From their standpoint, all other Protestants are preaching without authority.

Ceremonial Ordination a bone of Contention.

But the spirit of tolerance is growing. Within the last two years Episcopalians have lifted the embargo on other Protestants to the extent that their ministers may exchange pulpits with those of other denominations.

The right thought of ordination is presented in today's Study. Jesus had already appointed twelve to be His special Apostles; and now He ordained, or appointed, seventy more, not to be Apostles, but to be missionaries. There was no ceremony connected with their appointment, or ordination, so far as the record shows. Jesus simply sent them out, telling them what to say.

Strictly speaking, the Apostles had not yet received the Holy Spirit directly. The Father's Spirit had been imparted to the Son, who shared that Spirit with those sent to preach in His name. The Father did not directly recognize, authorize, or ordain any of the Church to preach, until Pentecost.

The forty years which closed the Jewish Age, ending A. D. 70 with the destruction of Jerusalem, was the Harvest period for typical Israel. It witnessed the gathering into the Gospel garner of all the true wheat and the setting aside of the chaff in a time of trouble, symbolically called fire. The Lord (Matthew 13) intimates that in the end of this Age there will be a similar Harvest. Many believe that it began in 1874 and will end in 1914.

The Lord's faithful ones at the close of the Jewish Age were to recognize the great privilege of engaging in the Harvest; and this must be true now. Jesus compared them to inoffensive lambs, while the selfish, unregenerate world He pictured as wolves. He would not have them beg from house to house, but inquire for the most worthy in every village, and, if received, remain there until they had witnessed in that village. They were to depend wholly upon the Lord for their wants. Later, He sent forth His disciples, telling them to provide to the best of their ability—implying that their first experience had been a special one, to teach them reliance upon Power Divine.

The Master's Spirit was given them in such measure that they could heal the sick, cast out devils, etc. We are not to understand that there is such an authorization of the Lord's people today. Conditions have changed. The healing of spiritual sickness, blindness and deafness—"greater works than these"—is today the privilege of the Lord's people.

The disciples' one Message was that God's Kingdom had come nigh. God's Kingdom had been awaited by Israel for centuries. But when it was presented, only a small number were ready to receive it. Thereafter the Kingdom offer was taken from them, and since has been given throughout the world, gathering the Elect, to be Messiah's Bride and Joint-heir.

Jesus Ordaining (Sending Forth) Disciples.

The Master referred to His mighty works in Capernaum, Bethsaida and Chorazin. These cities were figuratively said to have been exalted to Heaven in point of privilege; and having rejected the Lord's favors, they would be cast down to the grave. Examples were given of Sodom and Tyre, both of which were in ruins—brought down to Hades.

Our Lord intimates, however, that their trial, or testing, or judgment, which His preaching had given was not a finality—there would be a future Judgment. According to St. Paul, the entire Millennial Age is to be a thousand-year Judgment Day, in which the whole world will have a full opportunity of coming to a knowledge of God. (Acts 17:31.) Nevertheless, those who heard Jesus unmoved had hardened their hearts, and would be disadvantaged in the Judgment Day.

Concluding, the Master declared that whoever despised them despised Him and the Father. This is undoubtedly true of all whom the Lord has ordained and sent forth.

A Pocket Symphony.

"My piano is very much like my trousers pockets. When my wife goes into them she often finds nothing but keys, and then there is music."—New York Globe.

Q.—I wish you would explain for me the meaning of 1 Timothy 2:5, 6, "Christ Jesus gave His life a ransom for all, to be testified in due time," especially the RANSOM FOR ALL.

Answer. The word "ransom" here signifies an exact corresponding price, and pertains to the entire human family. Adam, the father of all the race, was created a perfect man with the right to eternal life, subject to his rendering obedience to God. He disobeyed God and the judgment of death was passed upon him, and as a result death passed upon all of Adam's descendants (Romans 5:12). The only way man could be redeemed was by the death of another perfect man as Adam's substitute. Jesus became a man, perfect, holy, harmless and without sin, for the very purpose of redeeming or ransoming man, and to this end he "tasted death for every man" (Hebrews 2:9). As a man he was the exact equal to Adam before Adam sinned, hence he was qualified to ransom or redeem the human race. As a perfect man he met the requirements of Justice. The man (Adam) sinned and forfeited life. The man (Jesus) exactly corresponding to the perfect Adam, voluntarily gave up his life as a ransom for Adam and all of his descendants. Since Jesus died for all, in God's "due time," all men must be given a knowledge of the truth concerning this ransom work of Jesus, and an opportunity to accept Jesus Christ as their Savior, and those who do accept and obey shall be restored to what Adam lost. Hearken, "Times of Refreshing shall come from the Lord, and He shall send Jesus Christ, whom the heavens must retain until the Times of Restitution. For Moses said unto the fathers, A Prophet shall God raise up unto you from amongst your brethren. Him shall ye hear in all things. And it shall come to pass that the soul that will not obey that Prophet shall be destroyed from among the people?" (Acts 3:19-23).

Q.—We have been having a discussion as to whether the flood of Noah's day was general. What is your thought?

Answer.—Our understanding of the flood of Noah's day is that it was worldwide and not confined to the particular part of the earth on which he resided. The external evidences seem to prove that the portion of the earth on which Noah lived was less affected by the flood than were other sections. The evidence seems to support the thought that in some manner the Lord specially sheltered that little quarter of the earth in the vicinity of Ararat, known as Mesopotamia—the cradle of the race.

The most logical theory of the flood is, that the waters which came down in Noah's day had previously been a ring around the earth, similar to the rings of Saturn, one of the planets. This ring gradually approached the earth, and before the flood constituted a canopy the atmosphere separating the waters above from the waters on the face of the earth. The greater velocity of the earth at the equator tended to gather this mass of water at the poles. At the divinely appointed time the flood was caused by the breaking loose of this watery canopy. The precipitation at the poles launched millions of tons of water upon the earth at both poles, and these waters rushed toward the equator, flooding the entire earth. The marks of great icebergs traveling overland are clearly and distinctly traced by geologists today, and evidences of the flood are to be found in the highest mountains, where are shells and pebbles belonging to the sea.

The quietness of the waters in the vicinity of Mesopotamia, where the ark was, is evidenced by the fact that instead of excoriations from icebergs being found there, the alluvial deposits are extraordinary, showing that it was in a sheltered spot—an eddy.

Q.—How can we harmonize the Bible with the evolution theory?

Answer.—The evolution theory, briefly explained, is that man originally existed as a very low form of animal life, a protoplasm or microbe, possibly a pollywog. This crude form of animal organism, by a process of change, gradually during the course of ages of time, evolved to higher conditions. The monkey stage of development was eventually attained, and then one very bright ape conceived the idea of going about uprightly. He parted with his coat of hair, and tail, and began to wear tailor-made clothes. Others emulated his example until it became quite customary for these to consider themselves above the common lot, so thereafter they began to talk and called themselves men. All can see at a glance the absurdity of this theory. We are informed by the Scriptures that God, the Creator, formed man of the dust of the ground, creating him in His own image and likeness. This perfect man was placed on trial in the Garden of Eden, and having disobeyed the Lord, he fell from his exalted condition of perfection, and started on the downward way of sin and degradation. The race today is sadly marred and blemished and much inferior in every way to the first perfect man. If our ancestors were monkeys, then the "restitution" of Acts 3:19-21 is an absurdity. The hope of restoration to the "image and likeness of God" is glorious.

Q.—From the following text it would appear that the soul goes into the grave. Will you please consider this text and explain it at your convenience? "Like sheep they are laid in the grave; death shall feed upon them, and the upright shall dominion over them in the morning; and their strength shall consume, the grave being an habitation to every one of them. But God will redeem my soul from the power of the grave."—Psalms 49:14, 15. (Cong.)

Answer.—That the word "grave" does not signify grave in the ordinary sense, but *oblivion*, is clearly manifested from this text; for sheep are not buried in graves, though all sheep go into oblivion, are forgotten, are as though they had not been. The Prophet is here pointing out his own confidence in the resurrection, that God would redeem his soul from *sheol*, oblivion. This is in full harmony with the Apostle Peter's statement that "David is not ascended into the heavens." David's soul went to *sheol*, to oblivion, and David's only hope is in the redemption of his soul from *sheol*, from oblivion, to life, by the Redeemer in the resurrection. Moreover, even those who go into oblivion like the sheep are to come out of oblivion again, for this passage distinctly declares that "in the morning" of the resurrection the righteous shall "have dominion" over these, shall rule them, shall judge them in righteousness. So also says the Apostle, "The saints shall judge the world."—1 Corinthians 6:2.

Q.—I am perplexed about the following text. Will you please explain the meaning of the word "eternal?" "Even as Sodom and Gomorrha, and the cities about them * * * are set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—Jude 1. (A. D. C.)

Answer.—The cities of the plain, because of their corruption and degradation, were destroyed by "eternal fire," or to express the matter in modern language, they suffered the vengeance of *lasting destruction*. The word "eternal" is from the Greek *aionian* and signifies *lasting* or "to the age." The destruction that came upon those cities was certainly a lasting one. The inhabitants of those cities, however, were not eternally destroyed, for the Savior, more than two thousand years afterwards, declared of some of the cities in His day and of His own people, the Jews, that had the mighty works which had been done in them been done in Sodom and Gomorrha, they would have repented in sackcloth and ashes; and therefore it would be more tolerable for them in the day of judgment than for the people of His day. (Matthew 11:20-24.) The lesson for the Lord's people is, that having been fully enlightened concerning Divine grace, if then they were to pursue an evil course, it would mean that these would suffer the vengeance of "*everlasting destruction*" (not 'eternal torment) from the presence of the Lord."—2 Thessalonians 1:9.

Q.—If the dead are really dead, in what way should we understand our Lord's comments on God's words to Moses, "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob"—"Not the God of the dead, but of the living, for all live unto him?"—Luke 20:37, 38. (U. S. T.)

Answer.—This is to be understood from the standpoint mentioned by the Apostle when he tells us that the believers should not sorrow for their dead friends, as do others, "For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, let us also believe that *those who sleep in Jesus* will God bring [from the dead] by him." Our Lord was answering the Sadducees, who deny that there will be any *resurrection of the dead*, and he offered this testimony in proof, not that Abraham, Isaac and Jacob were not dead, but in proof that there would be a resurrection for them, which would have been an impossibility had they become, as the Sadducees exclaimed, extinct. Our Lord, in other words, tells us that all those who are in harmony with him are not, in his estimation, dead, in the full sense of the word dead, but merely for the time being sleeping and waiting until the morning. As the prophet declares, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning"—the resurrection morning. Had it not been his plan to have a resurrection, God would not have referred to Abraham and others in such a manner as he did. The resurrection is an assured fact for God has planned it. He therefore counts and speaks of those things which are not (but are to be) as though they already were.

Q.—Who were the ancestors of the nation of Nod from among whom Cain took his wife? (G. R.)

Answer.—There were no people in the land of Nod, for Adam and his family were the only inhabitants of the earth. Cain married one of his sisters. In ancient times there was no reason why brothers and sisters should not marry. The reason for this is that at first our race was pure and no evil influences resulted from such intermarriage. Now the imperfections of each individual are so marked that such a marriage would result in imbecility. This is another proof of the incorrectness of the Darwinian theory of the evolution of man, another proof of the Bible declaration, that man has fallen from the image of God in which he was created.

JAN 17 1914

NATIONAL LABOR TRIBUNE

FORTY-SECOND YEAR, NO 7. PITTSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914 $2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

New Year Opens With Dublin Transport Workers' and Leeds Municipal Workers' Strikes Still in Operation--Fresh Building Trade Crisis -- National Union of Railwaymen's Big Funds. Coming Parliamentary Labor Party Convention.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The labor year opens in this country with a vast amount of unrest and considerable open strife. The Dublin transport workers' strike continues and at the moment there is no sign of any extensive settlement. Reports flow in to the effect that a small number of men here and a small number of men there have resumed work on their own terms whilst on the other hand, with the help of the Shipping Federation, small additions are being continually made to the black leg supply. Substantial support is still being accorded to the Irish strikers by their English, Scotch and Welsh fellow workers but the area of want is so great that severe suffering prevails consequently. It has to be remembered that the majority of these Irish workers are so poorly paid even whilst fully employed that even then they live on the border line of regular want. There is very little chance of putting anything away for a rainy day.

The Leeds municipal workers' strike overflows into the new year. The municipal services are suffering very greatly from the want of skilled labor despite the efforts put forward by university undergraduates, bookkeepers, and other classes of men not in sympathy with the labor movement. There has been quite a row over the action of the Leeds University students in acting as bleck legs. In many of our universities now there are coteries in sympathy with the working class aspirations to better conditions of labor and these have almost universally met and passed resolutions expressing their disgust at the action of so many of the Leeds students. By cajolery and threats 250 gas workers were induced to return to work last week but all except four of them came out again the same day and have remained out.

It might be useful here to recall the beginning of this momentous strike. The principal union of municipal workers in the town is the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' union. This covers workers employed in the water, gas meter, gas plant, electricity, cleansing, highway, hospital, sewage, street lighting, and parks departments. Requests for increased wages were made as far back as February, 1913. Nothing happened. In August the city council was requested to make an increase of 50 cents per week to all its workers. Nothing happened till the middle of November when all that the town council would do was to make certain offers to some sections of the men. Only 245 men received the full 50 cents and 1,500 received about 25 cents per week increase. Over 1,000 other men got no increase whatever. A strike of practically all the men thereupon followed. Many of the workers employed by this city had not had an increase of wages for over seven years and I can guarantee the reasonableness of their modest request. To pay all the men the increase would cost the city only about $75,000 per annum. As Leeds has a population of 450,000 and is a most prosperous woolen manufacturing center there should not be much difficulty in raising this.

All the accounts in the English newspapers about the collapse of the strike can be disregarded. It is clear that enormous efforts of all kinds, and many of them underground ones, are being put forward to kill this dispute, but as things are it is very unlikely that this effort will succeed.

In fact, so far from this there threatens to be an extension of the dispute to the city of Blackburn. Here the municipally employed workers ask for an advance of one cent per hour and they are again largely organized in the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' union. This strike would not be so big a one but the men are employed in similar municipal departments to the Leeds strikers.

The proposal of the London Master Builders' Federation that the building trade workers shall bind themselves not to strike—in a word, that they shall promise to be nice, contented and obedient boys—has aroused a whirlwind of ridicule among the rank and file, and if the bosses carry out their threat to lock out 150,000 workers there promises to be a fierce and bitter fight for supremacy.

The building employers' ultimatum, as drafted at a meeting of their federation, is as follows:

The return immediately after the holidays of all men to jobs where strikes exist.

That a guarantee trust fund should be formed by deposits by both sides to be available for the purpose of paying penalties for strikes or lockouts in violation of the working rules.

That a statement in writing be sent to this association that your society deprecates strikes before the matters in dispute have been brought before the conciliation boards, and that individual members will be penalized in case of non-observance of the rules.

That an undertaking be given that no attempt will be made on any of the jobs of members of this association to carry out card inspections.

That a reply must be in the hands of this association on or before January 5, 1914, stating as to whether or not each executive committee accepts the principles involved in the foregoing propositions.

A meeting of the executive of the United Builders' Laborers' union has been summoned to consider the men's reply, which, the employers ask, should be delivered by January 5th. The other building trade unions are also considering the matter.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

SIX LABOR LEADERS GET NEW TRIALS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The sentences of 24 of the labor union officials convicted in Indianapolis, of conspiracy to transport dynamite were confirmed yesterday, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the seventh district. Six of the 30 who appealed were granted new trials. They are:

Olaf A. Tvietmoe, San Francisco.
William McCain, Kansas City, Mo.
Fred Sherman, Indianapolis, Ind.
William Bernhard, Cincinnati, O.
James E. Ray, Peoria, Ill.
Richard H. Houlihan, Chicago.

Counsel for the 24 within 30 days will petition the Court of Appeals for a re-hearing on new legal points. If that is denied they will take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending final adjudication it is understood that no attempt will be made by the Government to return to the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., those of the convicted men who are at liberty under bond.

The appeal was heard by Circuit Judges Kohlsaat, Baker and Seaman. The decision was read by Judge William H. Seaman. It declared that conspiracy clearly was shown on the part of the 24 defendants, and that challenge of the conspiracy counts of the indictments was erroneous; that the distinction was maintained between the conspiracy charges and those alleging performance of the acts for which the conspiracy was formed, and that the verdict could not be challenged on the ground that separate acts and a continuing conspiracy had been improperly joined in charges.

The decision stated succinctly that McManigal and Clark, though co-defendants, were competent witnesses for the state. The final contention of the defendants' counsel that the United States had not jurisdiction in the charges alleged was disallowed.

Counsel for the labor officials heard the decision with keen disappointment. E. N. Zolins, of the attorneys for the petitioners, however, stated that he already had prepared briefs on three important points which had been overlooked in the first appeal.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROFIT-SHARING PLAN.

PERHAPS no profit-sharing scheme ever before announced in this country has excited as widespread interest as the announcement made by Henry Ford of Detroit, who plans to share $10,000,000 of the profits of his great automobile concern this year with its 26,000 to 30,000 wage earners. The reason why this Ford plan is making so much stir is that it is no perhaps affair, like some of the other so-called profit-sharing arrangements, in which the workers get a certain small percentage of the profits of a concern at the end of the year, if there happen to be any. There is no doubt about the Ford profits, in the first place; and in the second place, the men are not to be forced to wait until the end of the year for the share set apart for them—and it is a LARGE share—but are to get it NOW, in the form of an immediate advance in wages.

The minimum wage in the automobile industry (or at least in the Ford end of it) has been $2.34 a day. This is now to be advanced to $5 a day. Furthermore, the working day is reduced from nine to eight hours, in order that the factory may employ more men. It is said that about 26,000 are now employed. Reducing the length of the work day will enable 4,000 more men to be given steady employment.

It is feared in some quarters that the precedent thus set in raising wages to what the hard-shell economists would call an "unnatural and artificial level and basis" will tend to raise grave complications and problems in industry. But it will generally be understood that the wages in the Ford plant are profits AND wages, not wages alone. This salves the feelings of the hard-shell economists and prevent the workmen in other departments of industrial enterprise from demanding wages corresponding to those of the Ford employes—MAYBE.

On its moral and social side, this Ford profit-sharing plan is not unlikely to have far-reaching consequences. It is the most gigantic, the most genuine, profit-sharing experiment that has yet been attempted on this or any other continent, and its recognition of the man in overalls as not merely an employe but as a PARTNER is the longest step capital has taken toward applying the golden rule to industry. It is, in fact, not merely the highest humanity but is the essence of Christianity.

Let there be no surprise if the plan proves to be good business as well as good morals. The policy that Henry Ford has adopted in dealing with employes will not only secure him the most capable workmen in the world but will assure him a loyalty and efficiency of service the benefits of which can hardly be overestimated. It will be of great interest to note whether the profits of the Ford company do not become larger than ever in consequence of the profit-sharing plan—a plan which, in addition to all the other merits above enumerated, does not require employes to buy any of the company's stock at a high price. The last financial statement issued by the company on September 30, 1913, showed assets of $35,933,919.86 and surplus of $28,124,173.68. One year previous, on September 30, 1912, the statement showed assets of $20,815,785.63 and surplus of $14,745,094.57.

THE SLAUGHTER OF WORKINGMEN.

ONE of the most interesting discussions at the annual meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York was on the subject of workmen's compensation acts, and one of the best addresses is said to have been that of C. B. Firestone, a manufacturer from Lisbon, O., who declared that the best effect of compensatory legislation will be the prevention of injury, rather than the mending of it after it is done. Twenty-four states, happily including New York now, have workmen's indemnity acts; and the underlying principle of them all was thus stated by Mr. Firestone:

"The theory of workmen's compensation is that every industry should take care of its broken bones, as it does of its broken machinery, insure against both, add the cost of insurance to the price of the product and pass the burden along to the ultimate consumer, to society, where it belongs. It contemplates the certain and prompt payment of an adequate sum to the injured workman—in the case of his death usually about $3,500 to his family—instead of a lawsuit, where he or his family has a gambler's chance of a fortune and the strong probability of a pittance."

The Pennsylvania legislature has not given this state such a workmen's compensation law as enlightenment and justice demand, but public opinion will yet overcome the corporation influences so powerful at Harrisburg and compel the right sort of enactment. The cheap estimation in which human life is held by some large employers of labor will not be Possible when a righteous law fixes the minimum compensation to be paid for loss of life in useful employment. It is to be hoped it will not be possible much longer for the statement to be made as it was made at the New York meeting, that of 355 cases of married men killed in the Pittsburgh steel district in one year less than one-half the families received anything more than funeral expenses. As Mr. Firestone says, a large percentage of the industrial slaughter will speedily come to an end when law makes it costly to somebody besides the families of the victims.

HE TOOK THE CHURCH TO THE MASSES.

TWO MILLION trade unionists in America are wondering why Rev. Charles Stelzle, founder of the "Department of Church and Labor" of the Presbyterian church, has left the religious field. Seven great denominations on this continent now maintain bureaus of social service dealing with the workingman because Stelzle began ten years ago to preach a new gospel, pleading for a better understanding between labor and the church. From small beginnings in New York this machinist-preacher has built up country-life departments and immigration departments of the work, conducted social surveys in city and rural communities, directed a Labor Temple, and been the first secretary of the social service commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. And now, with the machinery of these organiaztions running smoothly, he steps down and out to take up a new pioneering.

"The whole people, on both sides of the labor question, are ready to face the facts," Mr. Stelzle truly says. "The human side of the labor problem is the great thing. I went into the work within the church, not so much to get the workingmen to go to church as to get the church to go to the workingman and study his problems. The thing we want to talk about is not how to build up the church, but how to build up the people. The church is a means to that end. The world is greatly concerned today with how the people are living."

Mr. Stelzle has now become a scientific sociologist. He has organized a staff of half a dozen trained investigators. He proposes to make surveys of human living conditions for either side in a labor controversy or for social service agencies or public officials. He is going to report the facts, studied at close range, concerning the mental attitude of management and employes toward each other and toward "welfare work," bonus payments, shop and housing sanitation and toward labor legislation affecting the industry. He will look into the religious, political, racial and educational factors in the situation and give an opinion as to what forces in the community are breaking down its life and what ones are building it up.

STRIKE MAY BE DECLARED OFF

The strike of the United Sons of Vulcan which has been on in a majority of the mills controlled by them since the first of July, 1913, is liable to be called off early next week. The secretary of the national lodge, P. J. Durkin, has been busy since the meeting of the delegates in this city last week sending out voting sheets for a referendum. The lodges are meeting this week and when all have voted, and the result tabulated at national headquarters, the result will be announced.

Secretary McAdoo Now Holds Vast Power In Banking World

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UNDER the new federal reserve act, more commonly called the currency law, Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo becomes one of the most powerful figures in the banking and financial circles of the country. The secretary of the treasury is made a member ex officio of the federal reserve board of seven members and is on the organization committee which puts the new law in operation. The law gives him vast power. Mr. McAdoo, who is fifty years old, is a southerner who has scored his greatest success in the north. He is a native Tennessean. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he began practicing in Chattanooga. He was counsel for a railroad and a banking company until 1892, when he went to New York city. He came into national prominence by building the tunnels under the Hudson river, connecting New York and New Jersey for the first time

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

N Y Public Library 476 Fifth ave. Idec12

The Federal Board on Industrial Relations Gets Into Action and Starts an Investigation Into the Strike Situation in the Michigan Copper Region. he American Federation of Labor Standing Aside and Allowing the Department to Cover the Matter.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Nationwide investigation of labor disturbances is to be undertaken at once by the federal commission on industrial relations, it was announced here today.

The first step will be dispatch of investigators to Calumet, Mich., where there is a strike of copper miners, and to Colorado, where there is a strike of coal miners.

Past disturbances at Paterson, N. J.; Lawrence, Mass., and Los Angeles, Cal., are also to be investigated.

Special agents will report results of their investigation to the commission February 2, and the commission probably later will hold hearings.

Because of an apparent misunderstanding of its powers and duties, the commission adopted a resolution stating that it "has no power to act as a board of conciliation or mediation in labor disputes, or to interefere in any manner with attempted settlement of such controversies."

This resolution adds, however, that the commission "in carrying out its duties to discover underlying causes of the industrial unrest will investigate existing as well as past disturbances."

A telegram from Denver to the A. F. of L. officials here says:

"Mother" Jones has completed arrangements to start for Trinidad, whence she was deported Sunday by military authorities, either today or Wednesday.

Threats by Adjutant General Chase to imprison her have made no impression upon her.

It is reported that union officials and strikers of Trinidad and Walsenburg have promised "Mother" Jones armed protection at either place.

A telegram from Houghton, Mich., says Gov. Ferris today began a public investigation of the strike of the copper miners in northern Michigan.

He announced that the investigation will continue three days and at its conclusion he hopes to bring the labor strife to a settlement. Should he fail, he will then make public the situation as he sees it.

The governor's program today called for conferences with sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys and chairman of boards of supervisors of Houghton and Kewennaw counties.

Tomorrow and Thrursday he will hear leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, mine owners and operators.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denied today that any meeting of the executive council was contemplated to take up the Calumet strike situtaion.

At a regular meeting January 19 the council will discuss the situation, but Mr. Gompers said he saw nothing yet for further action than the federation had taken, such as aid to the miners.

The same situation prevails as to the Colorado strike, he said.

MINERS AND OPERATORS ARE GATHERING.

Tomorrow in Indianapolis, representatives of the operators and miners will meet to arrange for the interstate joint conference, at which a wage scale for the 300,000 bituminous coal miners in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana will be considered. When the present two-year scale contract expires a new contract to run two years will succeed it—or the joint conference will fail to reach an agreement.

Among operators and miners' officials in Pittsburgh the greatest uncertainty exists as to the outcome of the joint scale conference.

Two years ago an agreement was reached only after the joint conference had been all but broken up several times, and after high officials of the United Mine workers had declared a strike was inevitable, affecting soft coal miners throughout the four competitive states in the bituminous field. A compromise was agreed on by which the miners received an increase of five cents a ton for mining, or bringing the wages for mining up to $1 a ton. As this was a goal long sought the union leaders compromised on some other demands. There is no doubt but that these will be renewed this year, and it is generally believed a demand for increase in the price of mining coal will be made.

Operators in Pittsburgh admit they expect a demand for an increase by the miners, but they say they are confident it will not be granted. The bituminous coal market is dead, they declare. In the opinion of many of the operators any demand for an increase by the mine workers which will be a "political move," by which, through demanding more money, the miners expect to be able to offset any suggestion for a decrease on the part of the operators, and as a means possibly of obtaining other concessions.

The "mine run" portion of the scale contract, that affecting the run-of-mine coal, will, it is agreed by both operators and miners, play an important part in the coming joint conference.

When the committees of the operators and miners meet tomorrow they will choose a place for the joint meeting, which is to follow the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which convenes in Indianapolis the Monday following. It is certain the joint meeting will not take place in Indianapolis, where it was held for years. Two years ago the operators and miners met in Cleveland, and that city is most favored now for the coming meeting.

For the miners' national convention, preparations are already being made in behalf of the Pittsburgh delegation by President Van Bittner and the officials of District No. 5, United Mine Workers. The Pittsburgh delegation will go to Indianapolis in a special train, leaving Pittsburgh Sunday morning, January 18.

The convention itself, under a new ruling, will inaugurate this year the practice of not having the terms of national officials expire the year contracts are closed with the operators. Instead of meeting every year, the mine workers meet every two years now, the present being the first biennial convention. The terms of President John P. White and the other national officials, however, will not expire for another year, leaving these officers free to give their entire attention to perfecting a new mining scale.

The present contract between operators and miners in the bituminous states expires March 31.

Argue Gompers Case In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For the second time President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, today in the Supreme Court faced a possible jail sentence for alleged contempt when the second conviction in the District of Columbia Federal Courts for alleged contempt in the Bucks Stove & Range case of Gompers, former Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison were argued before the high court.

Defending the labor chiefs were Jackson H. Ralston, of the local bar, and Judge Alton B. Parker, former Democratic candidate for President. The "prosecution" was represented by J. J. Darlington of this city, and Daniel Davenport, who were counsel for the Bucks Stove & Range Company of St. Louis.

A law regulating the work of women and children, limiting the daily hours and protecting them against the dangerous occupations, was enacted at the last ordinary session of the Porto Rico legislative assembly.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

OUR BODIES ARE GOD'S TEMPLES.

Only the Regenerated Are the Sons of God—Be Filled With the Spirit—The Unregenerate—Their Privileges—"If the Spirit of God Dwell In You"—Greater Privileges—Greater Responsibilities—Great Honors and Glories—Saved to Human Perfection—Saved to Spirit Perfection—Earthly Glory—Heavenly Glory.

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 11.—Pastor Russell preached twice here today in the handsome Auditorium of the new City Temple to a highly appreciative audience from the following text: **"If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are."**—1 Corinthians 3:17.

The Pastor declared that this Scripture could not be applied indiscriminately, with the same force, to all men. Only the Church are temples of God in the sense the Apostle here mentions; for only such as have been regenerated, begotten again by the Holy Spirit, are the sons of God. These have received a new life, and are Scripturally described as "New Creatures in Christ Jesus." To these, "Old things have passed away, and all things have become new." These have entered into a covenant with God through the merit of Jesus, who serves them as Advocate, imputing His righteousness to them, justifying them freely from their unintentional imperfections and weaknesses. Because they are thus justified by faith, God has accepted their sacrifice of earthly hopes and interests, and has made them New Creatures by begetting them with the Holy Spirit.

This, however, is only the beginning of their new experience. If faithful, they will still loyally comply with their Covenant of Sacrifice, and count no experience too hard in their endeavor to so live as to glorify God in their bodies and spirits, which are His. They will count it all joy when they pass through fiery trials, esteeming all things but loss and dross in comparison with the rewards which God has promised them. They follow their Redeemer through evil report, as well as through good report, seeking to walk in His steps. These, as New Creatures, are said to dwell in, or inhabit, the earthly body, using it merely as a servant in the doing of the will of God.

The distinction between these New Creatures, spirit-begotten, and the remainder of mankind (however just and well-intentioned) is very decided. We do not speak of humanity, ordinarily, as apart from their bodies; for cut off from the body, they would be dead. We speak of such separation as dissolution. As the union of life (vitality) with organism (body) form the soul, or sentient being, so the separating of these two components causes the soul to cease. Thus death would be the end of humanity, had not God provided for the redemption of our race, and its restitution by resurrection. Its restitution will be merely a bringing back of that which death is now destroying; viz., human or earthly being.

Whoever realizes the majesty of God's work in human creation should also realize that anything done, either deliberately or carelessly, to injure God's workmanship would be sin, whether the injury be toward his own body—himself—or toward another. There is a Divine Law to the effect that whosoever sins must suffer. Whosoever would defile his body, either by impure thoughts, angry thoughts, malicious thoughts, or by misusing it contrary to Divine arrangement, or by drinking, or by gluttony, is defiling himself, the temple of his soul, or being—the work of God. Every vile thought or act, every pandering to selfish appetite, is sure to bring automatically depravity of body or mind or both; and depravity is the process of death at work. And unless such depravity, or death, be overcome through Christ, the end thereof will be everlasting death. "The soul that sinneth, it shall die."—Ezekiel 18:4, 20.

The same principle applies to all who would do evil to others, either by poisoning their minds or their morals, or by injuring their physical systems. Such a one would be doing violence to the work of God. He would be degrading his own manhood. The operation of Divine Law would surely bring him punishments, and these unheeded would ultimately bring death—"everlasting destruction."

We may warn every man along the broad, general line of the Bible, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." He that sows to the flesh—to sin, to selfishness, to meanness, to the fallen propensities, to anger, malice, envy, hatred, strife, evil speaking, etc.—will be sure to reap correspondingly bitter experiences; and this way persisted in would finally bring him to the Second Death. God has no gift of eternal life or other eternal favors for those who love sin. His mercies are provided for those who have learned the lesson and have turned from sin and become loyal and obedient to their Creator.

GOD'S TEMPLE THE CHURCH

St. Paul tells exactly what he refers to by this term, "temple of God," saying, "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?" In the Wilderness, when God entered into covenant relationship with the Israelites, becoming their God and accepting them as His people under the Law Covenant, He manifested Himself in the Most Holy of their Tabernacle. The Divine presence was indicated by a great light called the Shekinah Glory, which shone out from between the Cherubim covering the Mercy Seat.

When the Israelites would draw near to God, they did so through His appointed servants, Aaron and his sons. These had access to God's presence. The Tabernacle was therefore the temple of God, because God was represented by His Spirit, or Power, or Presence, there. But it was called the Tabernacle because it was merely a tent in contrast with the permanent building erected later by King Solomon. After its dedication, God appeared in that Temple instead of in the Tabernacle, and His presence was manifested in the same manner.

The Church is the antitypical Temple of God; but, as St. Peter points out, it as a Temple is not yet constructed. (1 Peter 2:4-6.) Each consecrated child of God, begotten of the Holy Spirit, is a living stone in preparation for a place in the glorious Temple of God, soon to be constructed. These living stones are God's workmanship. He works in them by the Spirit of Truth; and by His providence He shapes them, polishes them, develops their characters, and makes them ready for the coming building. Nevertheless, this Master-workman always recognizes the free will of His people. He works in them only as much as they are willing to let Him work, only in harmony with their prayers to be filled with His Spirit.

Some indeed draw back entirely. They are at liberty to draw back unto perdition; or, as many do, they are at liberty to draw back from the full preparation for the Kingdom and the Temple, to hold back from the chiselings and polishings, so as to be unfit for a place in the Temple. As long as they do not draw back in heart, however, but remain loyal to the Lord, they will get a blessing, even though they will miss the chief blessing. This the Apostle shows in the preceding context, saying, "If any man's work abide, * * * he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss; but he himself shall be saved, so as by fire"—because he has built upon the Rock.

THE TEMPLE NOT YET BUILT

According to St. Peter's picture, the living stones for the Temple are merely chiseled and polished during their earthly life; and not until the resurrection will these living stones come together as the Temple of God, to be fully indwelt by His Holy Spirit. Hence St. Paul was speaking merely of our earthly bodies as temples of the Holy Spirit. In other words, he was calling our fleshly tabernacles temples. So in another place he declared, "We that are in this tabernacle do groan, being burdened; not that we would be unclothed (without a tabernacle, or body), but that we would be clothed upon"—with our Heavenly house, our spiritual bodies, which God has promised in the resurrection.

St. Paul's thought appears to be that wherever God may dwell is necessarily holy—His temple or His tabernacle; and that any wilful or intentional deliberateness in sin, depraving that temple or tabernacle, would be an offense not only against it, but against God. Oh, if Christian people who have received the begetting of the Holy Spirit could but comprehend this lesson, we may be sure that it would have a powerful influence upon their lives!

SOLOMON'S TYPICAL TEMPLE.

Under Divine direction the stones and timbers for Solomon's temple were prepared before the work of constructing the temple began. We read that the whole building went together perfectly, without the sound of a hammer; i. e., there was no need to pound or chisel any part. Every stone was perfectly fitted for its place. This is very much the style of our modern construction. The huge stones in our great buildings are not chiseled on the spot, nor during the process of construction, but in the quarry, and then are crated and brought to the building site all ready to be placed.

God, the great Architect of the spiritual Temple, planned, and directed that earthly temple's construction so as to make of it an illustration of the real Temple of God, the Church in glory. In our earthly experiences we receive the chiselings and polishing necessary to our various places in the glorious Temple about to be built. Whoever resists these chiselings, or by unfitness escapes them, will thereby just so surely escape being a member of the Church in glory. We cannot afford that loss. We must therefore afford that loss. We must therefore gladly submit ourselves to the Divine providences which shape our lives, our destinies, and prepare us for the glorious things which God has in reservation for those that love Him.

The resurrection of the Church is in the Bible called the First Resurrection, or Chief Resurrection; for all those who will participate in it will experience an instantaneous change from earthly conditions—"changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye." Each one thus changed is thereby fitted, or built, into his place in the Temple of Glory. This resurrection work is due to begin at the Second Coming of Christ, when the dead in Christ shall rise first. (1 Thessalonians 4: 16.) Thus a considerable number of living stones will be laid simultaneously to their places in glory.

Then will follow the change of the remaining members of the Church. As the Apostle explains, we which are alive and remain shall be changed. Each will be changed in an instant, not slowly; but all will not be changed in the same instant or moment. The processes will gradually continue during the time called in the Bible the Harvest; and by the conclusion of the Harvest the last of these living stones will have passed beyond the veil, "changed." Then the Temple will be finished. The next step in the Divine program will be that which was typified by the glory of the Lord coming into Solomon's temple and filling it, after it had been completed.

"PRESENTED WITH EXCEEDING JOY."

In considering what may be the antitype of the filling of that temple with God's glory, we may not speak with too great positiveness. We may merely give our conjecture. We know that the resurrection change will give to each member of the Church class a personal glory; as it is written, "Sown in weakness, raised in power; sown in dishonor, raised in glory; sown an animal body, raised a spiritual body." But the glory filling Solomon's temple cannot seemingly refer to this personal glory. Rather, it must signify the honor which God will give to the Church and of which the Savior spoke, saying that whosoever would confess Him before men, He would confess, before the Father and before the holy angels. This would be the filling of the Church with the Divine glory.

Other Scriptures tell us that the Redeemer will present us blameless and irreprovable before the Father with exceeding joy. This will be glory for us! Having received the Savior's "Well done!" to receive finally the Father's approval and by Him to be honored before the holy angels will be to fill the Church, the Temple of God, with Divine Glory. But perhaps still more than this is meant. Perhaps it means that when the Father shall receive the Church He will glorify her by communicating of His power, authority, to her, investing her, in association with the Lord Jesus, the Heavenly Bridegroom, with the Divine authority and power to take hold of the world's affairs for its rescue from sin and death, in connection with the binding of Satan for a thousand years and the blessing of all the families of the earth with the knowledge of the glory of God.

THE ATONEMENT DAY IN TYPE.

In everything God caused typical Israel to perform typical ceremonies, illustrative of various features of the Divine Plan. The Atonement Day sacrifices represented the "better sacrifices" of Jesus, our great High Priest. He first offered up Himself, at Jordan, finishing His work at Calvary. Beginning at Pentecost, He has been offering up all those whom He accepts as members of His Body. The death of the last member of the Body of Christ, which is the Church, will mean the completion of the great High Priest's better sacrifices. It will mean the passing of all the members of His Body into death, according to the flesh, but into membership in the Body of the High Priest on the spirit plane, as spirit beings. It will mean that the High Priest complete will then be beyond the second veil.

As the first work of the typical priest beyond the veil on the Atonement Day was the sprinkling of the blood upon the Mercy Seat on behalf of all the people, so the antitype of this will mean the presentation to God of the merit of the better sacrifices of Christ on behalf of all the world of mankind. The type shows us that this merit will be acceptable. As then the high priest went forth from the Most Holy to the presence of the people, and lifted up his hands and blessed them, so this signifies that Christ and the Church will, after receiving the Father's blessing for mankind, go forth to bestow their blessings upon the whole world, during the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom—to take away the curse and to give, instead, the Divine blessing of Restitution of all things lost through Adam and redeemed by Jesus.

THE GLORY-FILLED TEMPLE.

All through the thousand years of Messiah's Kingdom God will be in His glorified Church, which will be therefore the glorious Temple of the Lord, from which will proceed to mankind all the blessings of instructions necessary for their full recovery to Divine favor. There will be no more atonement days, no more sin-offerings; for as St. Paul points out, the better sacrifices completely cancel sin. But there will be sacrifices; as it is written, "Then shall they offer whole burnt offerings upon Mine altar."

During Messiah's Kingdom the offerings of the people, which will be presented through the Church, the Temple, will be the offering, or devotion, of themselves—their time, their talent, their influence, to be used in joyful service. Such consecration God is always pleased to receive. They will not be sin-offerings; for all the sin-offerings are accomplished in advance by the antitypical High Priest. His better sacrifices cover every feature of sin that is forgivable at all. All wilful sins receive punishment, in proportion to wilfulness—in proportion to knowledge and opportunity.

How glad we are to know of our privileges in connection with the glorious Temple which God is constructing! Oh, may we all as living stones submit ourselves, our wills, to God, to be finished in full conformity to His will! How glad we are that subsequently all mankind will have the privilege of approaching God through us—through this spiritual Temple, which is The Christ—Jesus the Head, and the Church the Body!

NOTICE CONCERNING NELSON ARTICLE

Our friends who desire extra copies of the issue of the National Labor Tribune containing Brother Nelson's splendid article on "Pastor Russell and His Mission—Culminates the Reformation," will do well to send in their orders at once, as the article will appear in our issue of January 29. A great many orders are now on file, and the publication cannot be delayed beyond the date mentioned. Our friends will please take notice that it will be impossible for us to fill orders not accompanied by cash. This is not only because of the necessity of avoiding sending bills, but because of the further circumstance that the cash orders promise to exhaust the entire edition. Send in your money at once.

Appreciations

Canada, Jan. 1.

Let it be understood that your paper is the most interesting paper I have ever taken, and so I desire to add my expression of appreciation to the many you are receiving in giving to the public each week the wonderful sermons of Pastor Russell. I remain,
Sincerely yours,
C. P. SAWATZKY.

Pennsylvania, Jan. 2.

In answer to your kind reminder of the 13th inst., that my subscription is out, I would say that I have renewed it a few days ago through another paper. Please continue to send it. I take it on account of Pastor Russell's Sermons. Permit me also to say that I am convinced that if every paper in the United States would publish the religious matter that you have in your paper for one week it would bring about more real conversions than the preaching of the devil's interpretation of hell-fire and brimstone has in one hundred years.
Truly yours,
WM. EVANS.

Canada, Jan. 7.

Your paper is highly appreciated in our home principally because of all the helps on scripture studies. Any who have tasted could not help appreciating the channel (Pastor Russell), through which it comes, knowing that an impure fountain could not send out such pure waters (truth). Labor features in your paper are also of interest as it keeps its readers in touch with the development of things in the world, showing the fulfilment of prophecy.
Yours sincerely,
ROBT. HERSHEY.

Canada, Jan. 6.

I desire to thank you for the pleasure of reading your paper, which contains each week such an abundance of noble and uplifting thoughts.
Yours sincerely,
W. G. BROWN.

Oregon, Jan. 8.

We are renewing our subscription to your valuable paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. We look forward to the weekly visits of your paper, particularly on account of the space you devote to Pastor Russell's Sermon and the Sunday School Lesson. May your subscription list continue to grow.
Yours truly,
G. T. FAUCETT.

Indiana, Jan. 7.

I am renewing my subscription to your welcome paper through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I get much pleasure from reading your paper, especially Pastor Russell's Sermons, which bring good tidings of great joy to many people. The Sunday School Lesson, Questions and Answers are being read with great interest by many people, a great many being in my immediate vicinity.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. S. M. CAPPER.

Tennessee, Jan. 7.

Your paper grows more and more in my estimation, among other reasons, because you publish what you believe ought to be published, regardless of the narrow minds, who object, and to some extent they may be excusable, as they have been taught to be narrow, by some of the same kind of leaders, that taught the people to crucify the Saviour. They will find it almost impossible to keep the light under a bushel much longer, whatever else they may do. The Bible light that is thrown by you from the Russell Sermons, even searches out the spirit of the same crowd whom the Lord said, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." The charges brought against Pastor Russell by those who have pamphlets issued, and scattered, of all who take part, none know better than the instigators that the charges are absolutely false. However, Pastor Russell is able to take care of himself, and needs no defense, as his manner of life answers for itself, and no doubt is as pure and holy as any to be found, and again I thank you for publishing the Bible Question Box and the Russell Sermons.
Very truly yours,
A. G. CHERRY.

New York, Jan. 8.

I note with pleasure the deep interest you seem to take in the way of publishing Pastor Russell's Sermons and other articles that at this time are of interest to lovers of Truth, that are seeking for light to assist them along on the narrow way. There are several things about your paper that I admire for instance, the plain type and the freedom from trashy matter.
Very truly yours,
E. W. DEAN.

Texas, Jan. 8.

I am sending you a new subscriber and also renewing my subscription for your most excellent paper. I very much appreciate the noble work you are doing in helping to spread the Truth throughout the length and breadth of the earth. May you be kept and blessed by him who will have all men to be saved and brought to a knowledge of the Truth and his love for mankind and you are helping so many to understand our fathers' plan and provision by devoting so much space in your valuable paper to this work and certainly the giver of every good and perfect gift will reward you in due time. Wishing you a Happy New Year and a bright future, I am,
Yours in the one hope,
J. W. PAFFORD.

Illinois, Jan. 7.

I have today renewed my subscription to the Tribune for 1914 through the Watch Tower Society, and I am pleased to again take the opportunity of thanking you for the splendid paper which you are publishing.

I believe that the year before us will be one of blessing and progress in the glorious harvest truth, and I am indeed glad to see that you are keeping step with the song of jubilee. With kind regards, I am,
Sincerely,
C. E. SCHILLER.

Kansas, Jan. 8.

I value the Tribune for the Sermons of Pastor Russell, and for the articles written in his defense against unjust and baseless criticism of him, also the Question Box and Sunday School Lessons, besides such articles as this Rainbow story, all profitable reading, and the news in the industrial world. It is a paper I like to hand on, and send out copies to those appreciative in one way or another. Returning to my field of work in the Lord's vineyard I shall arrange to have the Tribune forwarded at convenient periods. Wishing you success in all the different features for our excellent paper, I am,
Yours truly,
MRS. ANNA T. BONNEY.

North Carolina, January 7.

I have just renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. I appreciate your good paper very much, especially the sermons of Pastor Russell, the question box and Sunday school lessons. The good news you are helping to herald abroad is the Gospel of which we are not ashamed. Be assured of my continued subscription as long as you print these valuable sermons. Wishing you continued success, I am,
Most respectfully,
JENNIE GATES.

New Jersey, January 10.

I take this opportunity to thank you for publishing Pastor Russell's sermons so faithfully and in such nice, clear type. I have renewed my subscription through the Watch Tower Society, and hope to be able to subscribe to your paper so long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons. Wishing you a Happy New Year.
Yours very gratefully,
MRS. EDWIN LENT.

New York, January 8.

The Tribune is a very welcome visitor at our house. All the good things are very much appreciated, especially Pastor Russell's sermons and the question box. I have taken the paper for the last five years and like it very much. Hoping it may continue, I remain as ever,
Yours respectfully,
MRS. JAMES H. EATON.

New Jersey, January 8.

I am very much pleased with your paper, as it is the cleanest paper I have ever read. My wife and I enjoy the religious features very much, as we are studying the Bible along those lines.
Yours respectfully,
FRANK HILL.

New Jersey, January 6.

Enclosed find amount for one year's renewal of Labor Tribune. Please extend my subscription for one year, this being as per your offer with the Watch Tower, but is sent direct to you as per your arrangement with the Watch Tower. I enjoy your paper more and more. The labor feature is very interesting as is also Pastor Russell's sermons, the Sunday school lessons and question box. These features have been very helpful to me in my christian experience and I trust you may be blessed richly in handing them out as you are doing.
Yours very truly,
L. R. CLOUGH.

Minnesota, January 7.

I appreciate your paper very much, especially the sermons of Pastor Russell and the other religious features.
Yours for Truth,
C. L. GRAVES.

Ohio, January 9.

We have taken your paper for several years on account of its religious department. Pastor Russell's sermons are the feature of your paper that we particularly enjoy, and like the good print in which they appear, also the full report of them.
Yours truly,
MISS HELEN M. JACKSON.

North Carolina, January 6.

I am renewing my subscription to the Tribune through the Watch Tower Bible Society, so please continue my paper, as I would prefer going hungry rather than fail to receive it. With best wishes for a Happy New Year and great increase of subscribers.
Respectfully,
MRS. F. H. CUTCHIN.

Georgia, Jan. 6.

To say I appreciate your paper a great deal on account of Brother Russell's Sermons does not express it at all. I don't see how I could get along without it. I look for it with great interest every Saturday, on account of the Sermons. They are so soul-cheering to me. Wishing you a Happy and Prosperous New Year, I am,
Yours truly,
J. H. HARGROOVE.

Florida, Jan. 6.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I again renew my subscription through the Watch Tower Office for your very valuable paper. To me it's almost indispensable and I look forward to its coming each week. The print is so large and clear and I can read it so readily and Pastor Russell's Sermons and the many appreciations from hearts full and overflowing with love makes it a feast of fat things to me. May nothing ever hinder you from printing Pastor Russell's sermons. If you knew he was a chosen vessel of the Lord to spread the good tidings of great joy that shall be unto all people, in due time you would feel honored to be permitted to print his Sermons. Let the good work continue and accept my best wishes for your success.
MRS. M. E. HILL.

Washington, Jan. 9.

We extend you wishes for success in the New Year 1914. We appreciate your commendatory effort to lift a higher standard of thought and life before your readers in your columns. We are readers of the Pastor Russell Sermons and esteem them highly.
Very truly,
F. W. CHANDLER.

Kansas, Jan. 7.

I would like to say that I have enjoyed your paper for the past two years and shall give you all the support I am able.
Yours respectfully,
MAY FERREVIA.

Iowa, Jan. 7.

As my subscription to the Tribune expires the first of the year I am enclosing an express money order for another year. Please find the same enclosed. It is now about nine years since I first subscribed for the Labor Tribune and I have never missed a copy in that time and I do not want to miss one as I enjoy the reading of it as much now as when I first commenced reading it, and I hope you will continue to publish religious features of it as you have done in the past, as I am sure it is doing a great deal of good in helping to spread the glad tidings of great joy which shall be to all people in due time. Wishing you success for the coming new year, I am most
Sincerely yours,
MRS. W. H. WOOLF.

California, Jan. 10.

Have just renewed my subscription through Watch Tower and sent a new subscription. Would like to send many, for the Tribune is so satisfactory that I can't afford to do without it and want other hungry ones to get the benefit I have from it. The best of all the papers that I have seen that publish Pastor Russell's Sermons. May it continue for no uncertain sund even when the enemy shall come in like a flood.
L. E. KNOWLES.

Nebraska, Jan. 9.

I wish to express to my deep appreciation of your paper which has indeed been a welcome visitor at our home for a number of years. We await its arrival weekly with much joy. Its arrival is like the home coming of a member of the family and is just as eagerly welcomed. We certainly appreciate its large clear print and its clean moral tone. Such a paper has untold influence for good upon its readers.

We greatly admire the Pastor Russell Sermons, by far the best interpretation of the Scriptures we have ever heard, so full of love and life, and hope for all people. May success ever attend your efforts.
PEDER PEDERSON.

Ohio, January 10.

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for some time and I surely feel it my duty to thank you for taking so much interest in this, the harvest work of our Lord. The sermons by our pastor and the question box alone are well worth the price of your paper. I beg to request you to send to Sherman Granger, Knox, Ind., R. F. D. No. 1, two copies of your paper containing the article by Brother N. E. Nelson, entitled "Pastor Russell and His Mission Culminates the Reformation." Thanking you for the lasting good that your paper has imparted to me, I am yours,
Very truly,
G. H. GRANGER.

LIFE'S COMPASS.

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would keep his record true:
To think without confusion clearly,
To love his fellow men sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and heaven securely.
—Henry Van Dyke.

MORNING HYMN.

New every morning in the love
Our wakening and uprising prove;
Through sleep and darkness safely brought,
Restored to life and power and thought.

New mercies, each returning day,
Hover around us while we pray.
New perils past, new sins forgiven
New thoughts of God, new hopes of heaven.
—Keble.

Canada, January 10.

I hope you will pardon the delay, but I am renewing the Tribune for the year 1914. I want to write my appreciation of your paper. It is such beautiful large type and the well worded articles and especially Pastor Russell's sermons, which I do enjoy. Also the question box and its answers are beautifully in harmony with the subscribers.
Yours truly,
E. ATKINSON.

California, January 9.

We still appreciate the way you are publishing Pastor Russell's sermons and hope you will continue to do so until it is no longer necessary and we are sure the dear Lord will richly bless you for it. Wishing you much success, I remain,
Yours truly,
E. E. GORDON.

BROTHER

Accidentally, on camping trip, have discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars.

A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

POPULAR MECHANICS

THE USE OF OIL AT SEA.

Lesson Taught by Burning of the Volturno Deserves Attention.

Not enough attention has been paid to the use of oil in the rescue of the Volturno's passengers, writes J. D. Holmes in Scientific American.

The great increase in the number of lifeboats since the Titanic disaster is shown not to have solved the problem. Even with the most improved davits boats cannot be launched in a high sea. From a height like that of the deck of the Olympic or Imperator the boat and passengers will be lowered to certain destruction.

The use of oil has often been shown in such cases. Every tug with barges in tow should be compelled to take a supply. Seven lives were lost off Cape Cod last week, following hundreds of others. If oil were used freely the tugs could take the men off the barges in any weather; whereas now they are compelled to let them drift to destruction.

Life savers along the coast could throw oil, in rockets or projectiles, to windward of a stranded vessel, and greatly increase the chances of saving the crew. The patent office records are full of such devices, and no doubt the simplest would be found the most effectual.

The ordnance department of the army would be well employed in cooperating with the life saving service in perfecting such a projectile. The revenue service could use oil freely in many rescues they are called on to make. The device is an old one, but its use should be modernized and made effective, and no ship should be allowed to sail without proper equipment for the use of oil, for the safety of its own passengers, or saving the lives of others, found in danger.

SHARPENING TOOLS.

The Rotary Oilstone Produces a Keen Cutting Edge.

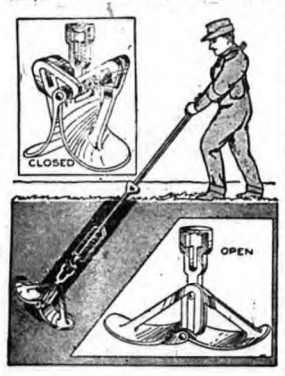
Wheelwrights have been pretty progressive in the matter of adopting emery wheels instead of grindstones for tool sharpening, but there is a last word to be said in that direction about the oilstone wheel, which is mounted and used very much the same as an emery wheel, but which runs in oil all the time and which will put a keen edge upon any woodworking tool which can be brought to it.

The oilstone wheel puts that fine edge upon a tool which is impossible in the tool ground on an emery wheel, except by a very experienced workman. Set up a rotary oilstone in your shop and see how well it will be patronized. And while you are about it place on the other end of the mandrel, opposite to the oil wheel, a wheel or disk made of leather, which can be used as a strop after the grinding is finished to give the tools such a razor-like edge that you are almost afraid to look at a tool for fear it will cut your fingers.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

AN EXPANDING ANCHOR.

Device For Holding Telephone or Other Poles In an Upright Position.

An expanding anchor for holding telephone and other poles in an upright position is so constructed that the two jaws of the device are expanded in solid earth at the bottom of the hole and securely locked in place by the upward movement of the anchor bar when the strain is applied. The anchor is made of malleable iron, and the only tools required to set it in position are an auger and a common tamping bar.



TELEPHONE POLE ANCHOR.

Varnish For Surgeons.

Dr. Dubard of Dijon, France, has, it appears, invented an antiseptic varnish, which is to supersede the use of operating gloves by surgeons. The operator, after washing his hands with soap and then in alcohol, steeps them in a mixture composed of essence of juniper berries and an alcoholized solution of menthol. The evaporation of this mixture, which takes place rapidly, leaves a sort of protecting and antiseptic varnish behind. Unlike the operating glove, the varnish in no way affects the surgeon's delicacy of touch.

Tempering a Colter.

To temper a plow colter and keep it from warping plunge it square in the center of the slack tub, back down. If not in the center of the tub the point will warp to the side with the least water.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

FINDING ENGINE TROUBLES.

Look For the Simple Things Before Using the Wrench.

The best way to overcome gasoline engine troubles is to prevent them by taking in advance of the trouble the care that has to be given afterward, says the Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

When trouble comes it is best, unless one really knows the cause from its nature, to look for something simple first—the empty tank, the corroded or the open switch and the disconnected wire.

Do not be too ready to meddle with things that are working all right. Carry the oil can and the cleaning rags around a little more and leave the hammer and the monkey wrench alone unless it is certain they are really needed.

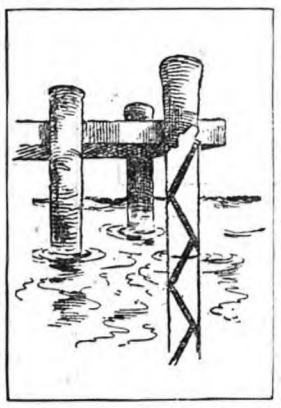
In making adjustments, especially of the carburetor, expect a few back fires and have the room well ventilated and a pail or two of sawdust handy in case of fire.

Above all, when things go wrong do not get excited. Take things cool all the time, but take them to pieces only when it is required. Remember that there are a few hundred thousand gasoline engines doing good work in the hands of all kinds of people and that the burden of blame before the engine can be condemned is with the user.

TEREDO PROOF PILES.

Chemical Preserves Wood Against Attack of Marine Pest.

The teredo is the little giant which upsets the great works of mankind. In the Pacific ocean its ravages are particularly disastrous, and all boats or submarine structures are attacked by this little pest and soon destroyed. All wharves and similar structures of



METHOD OF PROTECTING PILES.

the Pacific must be renewed every four years on account of the ravages of the teredo.

A teredo proof pile has recently been patented by a resident of the Pacific coast which is said to keep the tiny destroyers at bay. A series of oblique passages is bored through the pile in opposite directions to cross cut the grain of the wood, the ends of the said passages being connected to form a continuous bore. The hole is filled with a preparation which not only preserves the wood from the action of the water, but also effectually keeps the teredo from working its way through the wood.

A New Safety Socket.

A thief proof safety socket for incandescent lamps has just been put on the market by a well known manufacturing firm. No key is required to lock the lamp in, for the lamp is made fast automatically when screwed in the socket. Even when it is "dead" the bulb has to be broken to be removed. The protective part of the device is a revolving socket, which turns when the lamp is turned and thereby prevents its being unscrewed. When ready for removal the lamp is broken, the outer shell of the socket is let down, and the base of the lamp is unscrewed with one hand, while the other keeps the movable socket from revolving. Unless the lamp is broken the outer shell of the socket cannot be let down enough to unscrew the bulb.

The Passing of Belting.

In reading a paper recently before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Charles Fair discussed the passing of the belt and showed how that dangerous piece of mechanism was being displayed by the individual motor mounted in the machine. Advantages to be credited to the individual electric motor were not only the saving in power, but also the great reduction of injuries to employees. Although America was the pioneer in motor driven machinery, Germany is now showing more progress in this line. Nearly all machines in Germany are now direct motor driven.—American Machinist.

Sterilizing Milk.

Dr. Lobeck of Leipzig has invented, it is said, a superior method of sterilizing milk. He heats the milk suddenly to a temperature of 135 degrees F., followed by a sudden cooling, the theory being that harmful bacteria are instantly destroyed by the right temperature, while a change in the flavor and other qualities of the milk requires longer time to effect.

CARBON TOOL STEELS.

Various Grades Classified According to Demands Upon Them.

In the selection of a tool steel for any purpose the balance of cost and performance must be preserved, and this is not a function of the tool material alone, but also of the character of the tool, the machine in which it is to be operated and in some measure of the attitude and ability of the performing machinist.

Carbon tool steels are usually available in four grades, which are differentiated by the relative purity of the base melting metal indicated by the phosphorus and sulphur contents. Consideration of grade is important, for it contains the possibility of great economy or equal loss, and it is difficult also because selection of the most efficient grade for a particular purpose often cannot be determined without actual trial, frequently of extended duration. The obvious elements are the amount of machining involved and the character of the tool as regards its acceptance of heat treatment. Where the bulk of material is small and the machining expensive the better grades are adapted, and where the tool has fine fins or is otherwise delicate the better grades are also desirable as an insurance against loss in hardening.

For tools in general use which are also standardized to some extent the following tabulation of the grades may be given:

Grade A, all tools involving expensive preparation or in use on expensive machines where the first cost of the steel is the least important factor and the maximum of efficiency is the controlling consideration.

Grade B, especially applicable for tools used in cold working, where high resisting power against pressure and blows is combined with toughness.

Grade C, for tools of heavy bulk involving comparatively moderate machining.

Grade D, for tools which require the reliability of a crucible steel in hardening.—Engineering Magazine.

Conservation of Coal.

At one of the sessions held in connection with the recent meeting of the British Association For the Advancement of Science most of the discussion was devoted to the extremely important matter of the utilization of coal, and there was general concurrence in the opinion that the present condition was one of gross misuse. One of the speakers showed that in England there is an annual loss of more than 200,000 tons of liquid fuel carried away as soot, enough to supply the whole fuel oil demand of the British navy. The fuel oil recoverable from house coals by low temperature coking would amount to some 3,000,000 tons a year. The whole discussion left a powerful impression of the awakening to the possibilities of the coal supply.—Electrical World.

THE CULINARY ARTIST.

He First Brought Joy and Then Sorrow to His Employers.

Even subalterns sometimes seek in the joys of the palate compensations for deprivations on other fields. Thus on one occasion the chef of a restaurant car, finding himself, for some reason or other, stranded at an unlikely spot in India, offered his services to the officers of an isolated troop of English soldiers, who gladly seized the unlooked for chance. He asked high wages, but by clubbing together they managed to raise them. "Hang it all, if we can't have good theaters and good shops, let us at least have good food!" was the idea on which they acted.

For a time all went well, since the day contained at least one bright spot. But soon inconveniences set in. Reports of the Lucullian meals to be enjoyed at — began to spread, and simultaneously the number of inspections to increase alarmingly. High officers of all grades became suddenly seized with a burning zeal for the military progress of this particular troop and spent hours trotting it out in the morning and further hours administering judicious criticism over an excellent and prolonged dinner. Soon in their hearts the subalterns were cursing the day on which they had set eyes on the restaurant car chef, uncomforted by the magnificent tips which flowed not into their pockets but into that of the culinary artist. Presently they agreed that even good food can be purchased too dearly and quietly got rid of their paragon.—Cornhill Magazine.

Improving the Backbone.

Although the following sounds like an Irish pun, it is credited to an American clergyman:

"Patriotism is the backbone of the United States," quoth the minister.

His congregation nodded a silent approval.

"And what we have to do is to train that backbone and bring it to the front."—Boston Herald.

Smart Dog.

"Which is the smarter, the dog or the horse?"

"No comparison. The dog is the wise one."

"How do you make that out?"

"You know how the horse works. Did you ever see a dog working for a living?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Proper Training.

A man may be able to make money with a common school education, but his son must have a college education to know how to spend it.—Washington Herald.

Pluck is always trying to forget that it was beaten yesterday.

Safe Bet.

Only one man in every 208 is over six feet tall, and it's dollars to dough nuts that some little five foot woman can make most of them feel as if they had shrunk in the wash.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

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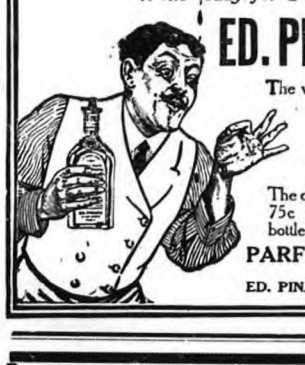

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BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Luke 10:25-37—Jan. 18.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Mark 12:31.

OUR Studies since the first of the year relate to the last six months of our Lord's ministry.

Jesus knew that His death was approaching; that He must, as the antitypical Passover Lamb, be put to death the following Spring, on the fourteenth day of the first month. His ministry had only begun to awaken the people.

The seventy, whose ordination, or commission, we considered a week ago, were sent across the Jordan into Perea. Shortly afterward, Jesus Himself went thither. The purpose of His ministry was to thoroughly awaken the Jews to the fact that the time of their visitation had come. This witness bore fruit—after Pentecost.

Later, the seventy returned, expressing joy and confidence, remarking that even the demons were subject to them in the Father's name. The Master took occasion to tell them that they overlooked their chief cause of joy, saying, "Rejoice, rather, that your names are written in Heaven"—than that demons are subject to your command.

So it is with us. Salvation is a personal matter, and works and preaching are merely incidentals connected with it. The great time for works is future. Then, if faithful, we shall be associated with the Redeemer in His work of regenerating humanity.

Who Is My Neighbor?

At this point today's Study opens. A lawyer thought to entrap the Master by asking, "Master, what shall I do to inherit eternal life?" In those days, when Israel's only law was God's Law, a lawyer was one well versed in Moses' teachings. Jesus therefore said, How do you understand the matter? You know what is written in the Law.

"Who Is My Neighbor?"

The Doctor of Theology replied, We are to love the Lord our God with all our heart, with all our soul, with all our strength, with all our mind; and our neighbor as ourselves. Jesus approved, saying, Do this—keep the Law and you shall live. You will never die.

The lawyer was caught. He knew that the people of Israel had been dying for centuries, notwithstanding the Law; yet himself and others were outwardly claiming to keep the Law. Out of his own testimony Jesus showed him that he was not keeping the Law, as he and the Pharisees in general pretended to do. No fallen man can keep God's perfect Law; for it is so comprehensive that only a perfect man could keep it thoroughly.

The lawyer sought to make the best of a bad argument. Instead of acknowledging his defeat, he asked, "Who is my neighbor?" This was one of the points which Jesus had particularly made against the Pharisees—that they were outwardly pious, religious—prayed, fasted, etc.; yet in heart they were unjust, and took advantage of widows and orphans, not loving these as themselves. The lawyer sought to imply that according to God's law only certain special ones were neighbors.

Should Do Good to All as We Have Opportunity.

Jesus again outgeneraled him, saying, I will give you a parable. A man going down to Jericho was beset by thieves, who wounded him and left him half dead. There happened that way a priest, one of the highest representatives of the Law. When he saw the man, he passed by on the other side. Likewise a Levite passed by, next in relationship to God's service. He went near, looked at the man, but did nothing. Then came along a Samaritan, who bound up the wounds, took the man to an inn, cared for him at the sacrifice of time and strength, and finally paid for his keep until his own return from Jerusalem.

Now, said Jesus, which man acted the neighbor's part? The lawyer answered that it was the one who showed mercy. Jesus replied that this should be an example to the lawyer—that he should be kind, thoughtful, generous to whoever needed help.

Then Came a Samaritan

We do well to remember God's object in giving commandments. He does not take pleasure in the number of times we bow knee or bend or render formal worship. He especially delights to see us cultivate His own spirit of love, kindness and generosity. Well does the Apostle tell us that love is the fulfilling of the Law, and that love is the principal thing in character, in Divine estimation! All else counts for nothing in God's sight.

Evidently the great lesson for Christians to learn is to put away all anger, malice, envy, hatred, strife, and to put on meekness, gentleness, long-suffering, brotherly kindness, love. St. Peter tells us that if we do these things we shall never fall, but that an abundant entrance shall be granted to us into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ.—2 Peter 1:10, 11.

New Tooth Preserver.

The ultra violet ray is being introduced by Paris dentists for whitening discolored teeth and for sterilizing them in such a way that they are less liable to decay.

Q.—What is the difference between a vision and a dream? (R. B. J.)

Answer.—A dream comes to one sleeping and may arise from different causes, accident or intention; a vision may be seen by one either sleeping or waking and there is always an intelligence causing it. We should not dare to say that the Lord might not use a dream today to instruct and guide His people, as he did the Apostles, but we do say that there is less necessity for such special direction, since the general directions of His Word are now explicit and amplified. We do suggest, however, that as the Apostle says, "Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits," so we may well say to ourselves, Believe not every dream, but test the dream—whether it be of God or not. A dream must never lead us in opposition to the written Word of God, but if it can be understood in harmony with the Word and its reasonable interpretation, we should rejoice in it and be thereby encouraged to follow the Word. If the dream agree not with the Word it is because there is no light in it (Isaiah 8:20). Probably the majority of dreams result from indigestion, and some quite probably from the evil one. An examination of the visions of the Bible, for instance the transfiguration of Matthew 17, will reveal to you their difference from dreams. Visions seem unnecessary to Christians now for "We have a more sure Word of Prophesy" (2 Peter 1:19).

Q.—What is an idolater in the Bible sense? and do we get the full definition in 1 Corinthians 10:7? (M. D. F.)

Answer.—While the form of idolatry most generally referred to in the Scriptures is the worship of images yet this is not its only form as shown by Colossians 3:5. We must not think that the deity is worshiped only by the man who has it, nor social position by the one who has attained it. Some heathen show a great deal of reverence in their worship, merely bowing before their idols as a reminder of their god in much the same way that Catholics use the crucifix, not as worshiping the image or the picture, but merely having these before the mind to assist in fixing reverence and the spirit of worship. One of our best known ministers on his return from China recently, said, "At first I felt disposed to chide the heathen for the horrible features which they give their images. I said to myself, Why do they not make graceful, beautiful idols instead of horrible ones? But a little reflection brought me shame and confusion. I said to myself, Look at the creeds, the idols, the images of God set up in Christendom. We have not attempted to picture our Deity in wood or stone or mineral, but we have written out a description of His character—our Christian creeds. These creeds stand before our mental eyes exactly the same hideous features that the tangible idol has before the natural eye of the heathens. Each different creed shows a slightly different image of God, but they are all horrible. They all picture God as a most atrocious character, more hideous by far than are any of the idols of heathendom.

Q.—In what sense will the experiences of Christ's Kingdom be purgatorial? (M. M.)

Answer.—Fiery trials and chastisements are the Lord's plan for dealing with mankind for their good. The purgatorial experiences will prevail especially at the beginning of the New Dispensation and will be abated for all who will turn to Messiah, seek forgiveness and strive to walk in ways of righteousness. And ways of righteousness will then not mean, as now to the Church, self-sacrifice. Now the Divine rule is that "He that saveth his life shall lose it;" but then whoever would save his life may save it by obedience to the Divine laws, by abstinence to the extent of his ability, from sin. Such may gradually rise up out of their imperfection, mental, moral and physical, to the grand image of God originally represented in Father Adam and lost through his disobedience and his sentence of death. True, the world has had its sufferings all through the past; the whole creation has groaned and travailed together under the infliction of the sentence of death pronounced against Father Adam and holding fast against all of his posterity. To some extent these have been judgments or punishments for sins; but on the whole we cannot call the world's experiences during the past six thousand years purgatorial. Purgatorial experiences would be those administered under the eye and care of a great director, and designed to purity. Numerous are the symbolical pictures used in the Scriptures to explain and yet to hide the character of the purgatorial experiences of the world, which will begin in an awful time of trouble as soon as the church shall all have passed beyond the vail in the First Resurrection change. These terrible troubles coming upon the world are designed of the Lord to purge the world, to bring mankind to a due sense of responsibility, and to show the desirability of righteousness and the undesirability of sin. Some little measure of purging is to be noted in such times of trouble as the recent floods, in time of earthquake, etc. The greater and world-wide chastisements should work reform in many lives.

Q.—How do you harmonize these texts: "I pray not for the world" (John 17:9) and "Pray for those who despitefully use you and persecute you" (Matthew 5:44)? (E. J. C.)

Answer.—Jesus did not pray for the world on this occasion because the world was not in any danger of a fiery hell, and the blessings which He was then asking for the church would not have been suitable for the world. More than that, God's time for dealing with the world had not yet come. The world however, is to be dealt with by the great Redeemer. After He shall have set up His kingdom in power and great glory; after He shall have bound Satan for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more, the glorious Savior, Messiah, will cause a general enlightenment of mankind and a full opportunity for all, rich and poor, great and small, to rise up from dust and ashes and the grave to the full perfection of human nature. Jesus did not pray for His enemies on every occasion, nor did He pray every blessing for them. We, also, are to pray only in line with the Father's providences.

Q.—How do you harmonize Ecclesiastes 3:19 "that a man hath no preeminence above a beast" with Hebrews 11:13, 14, 16? Are we to conclude that Solomon did not share the faith in the promises made to the ancient Jews? (A. W. S.)

Answer.—The lesson taught is that the life principle is no different in mankind from what it is in all other creatures whose breath is taken through nostrils. The account of the creation of the lower animals is in full accord with King Solomon's statement in the context of this passage: "That which befalleth the sons of men befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea they have all one breath [Hebrew *ruach*, spirit of life—the same kind of life] so that a man hath no preeminence above a beast" in this matter of dying. But when it comes to the matter of a resurrection there is a difference. Man has a hope, and a glorious one; whether he has been a good man or a bad one there is still this hope—the "*hope* of the resurrection of the dead, both of the just and of the unjust" (Acts 24:15).

Q.—What is the Golden Age that we often hear mentioned? (Inquirer.)

Answer.—As though by instinct, the whole creation, while it groans and travails in pain, waits for, longs for and hopes for the *day*, calling it the Golden Age; yet men grope blindly, because not aware of the great Jehovah's gracious purposes. But their highest conceptions of such an age fall far short of what the reality will be. The great Creator is preparing a "feast of fat things," which will astound his creatures, and be exceedingly, abundantly beyond what they could reasonably ask or expect. And to His wondering creatures, looking at the length and breadth, the height and depth of the love of God, surpassing all expectation, he explains: "My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord; for as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thought than your thoughts" (Isaiah 55:8, 9). As the day surpasses the night, as the heavens are higher than the earth, so will the coming dispensation, under Messiah as its king, transcend the dreams of the poets of all time. Hear the culmination: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for *the former things are passed away*. And He that sat upon the throne said, Behold I make all things new" (Revelation 21:4, 5).

Q.—Please explain Luke 8:32, 33. How could so many beings be in one person at a time; was it just an evil influence or really spirit beings? If they were spirit beings did they perish in the water with the swine? (R. B. J.)

Answer.—In the instance mentioned a legion of evil spirits had taken possession of the man. No wonder that his brain, assaulted and operated upon by a legion of different minds, would be demented. This tendency of these fallen spirits to congregate in one person indicates the desire they have still to exercise the power originally given them, and used before the flood; namely, the power to materialize as men. Apparently the human will must in a measure consent before these evil spirits have power to take possession. Surely none would consent did he possess full knowledge of what he was doing, but the entertainment of evil thoughts, the practice of vicious habits, seems to a considerable degree to break down the will and give admittance to these evil spirits. The account says that the devils entered the unfortunate man; we do not know however that all the thousand spirit bodies came inside the one human body. It would seem reasonable to suppose that they entered by taking control of his mind. There is no indication but that they were quite at liberty to leave a possessed body at any time they chose. When the swine were drowned in the sea, no doubt the evil spirits left them to hunt other victims unless the experience had taught them a lesson as to the folly of their course.

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OUR OLD COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Convention of Labor Party Pending--A Little Explanation of the Three Departments of British Labor Organization -- New Labor Hall Scheme for London--More Strikes of Municipal Workers Coming--Big Building Trades War Threatened.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDEN T

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Special interest attaches to the next annual convention of the Labor party which is to be held in Glasgow in the week beginning on January 26th. There is a very crowded agenda paper, big questions and little all jostling each other. This Labor party convention is quite distinct from the annual British trade union convention and the annual meeting of the General Federation of Labor. The labor movement in this country has practically three outward and visible heads, differing historically and in function. The oldest annual meeting is of course the annual British trade union convention. This represents the largest number of organized workers and continuity of the somewhat loose control associated with it is secured by the appointing each year of a parliamentary committee. The function of this latter is to look after the interests of labor as fresh legislation arises but it is not necessary for any of the parliamentary committee to be members of parliament. In fact, the party itself dates from before there were any special ideas about labor's direct participation in politics.

Later there arose the General Federation of Trade Unions, which is the nearest thing that we have to the American Federation of Labor. It is big and powerful but does not by any means include all the unions sending delegates to the annual trade union convention. Its work is just the ordinary work of a federation of unions together with the establishment and operation of a strike insurance fund. Affiliated unions when their members are on strike receive certain payments per striker from the federation funds in response to the per capita dues they pay regularly. The General Federation therefore is perhaps more truly a purely trade union organization than any of the three. It naturally holds an annual meeting.

Finally we have the Labor party which is now about fourteen years old, and of its executive committee of sixteen members eleven represent the trade unions, three the Socialist societies, one the local trades councils and small local independent labor parties, and furthermore, there is a treasurer elected by the whole conference. The composition of the executive therefore is indicative of the constituent membership. The Labor party exists actually to promote the parliament representation of labor. Its funds were raised originally to pay election expenses and maintenance salaries to those labor men who were elected to the house of commons. When payment of members was established by legal enactment in this country the party funds were of course free from the salaries drain but there are many other expenses and these have been raised mainly by voluntary contributions, compulsory levies having been forbidden by act of parliament.

The above mentioned executive is the supreme authority to direct the action of the parliament Labor party, that is the labor members in the house of commons. As a matter of fact, the actual labor members in the house regard themselves as being specially under the control of their own chairman and whips and the Labor party's control of them is more an appearance than a reality nowadays. Only as late as 1910 did the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, a most powerful trade union in this country, agree that its independent parliamentary representatives should sit with the Labor party in the house of commons and accept the Labor constitution.

Every phase of thought is represented in this house of commons party. There are the Socialists who are not Socialists. Furthermore, there are the Socialists who are very weak on direct trade union action and the Socialists who are very strong on it. With regard to the non-Socialist trade unionists some of them stand four square for solid independent trade unionism, while others are inclined to seek for legislative amelioration not along the lines of advanced Socialist thought but upon the more conservative lines favored by the present government. There is therefore a continual drag and push in the party and there is no doubt that in the future we shall see a division of the house of commons Labor party into two, one being more advanced than the other.

An indication of the coming fissure was given in the Chesterfield (Derbyshire) by-election where a parliamentary labor seat fell vacant and was secured in defiance of the Labor party's wishes by a miners' leader who preferred to call himself a Liberal-Labor candidate rather than a Labor one, the word "Liberal" of course in this case indicating that the was pro-government rather than pro-independence in the house of commons.

We shall hear a lot of the Derbyshire revolt in the coming conference. Another question which will provoke sharp differences will be that of proportional representation. Ramsey Macdonald and some of the Labor party leaders are not in favor of this but desire the smaller changes known here as the second ballot and the alternative vote. Under the alternative vote labor would obtain such representation in the house of commons as the Liberal of government party found it to be worth while to allow, whilst under proportional representation labor would obtain any connivance which it is entitled to without any connivance of the Liberal party.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

A $20,000,000 DISARMAMENT ARGUMENT.

OUR new battleship Pennsylvania, the present pride of the American navy, is to be eclipsed almost before she touches the water. The navy department has decided to build a 39,000-ton ship, which will not only outrank the Pennsylvania but which will be twice as large as the largest battleship we had at the end of the Spanish war, fifteen years ago. The new leviathan will smash all records for cost as well as for size and power, the estimate of her cost being $20,000,000.

It is well that the plain people of the United States, who foot the bill, should have all these figures and ponder them. It is pointed out that fifteen years ago $4,000,000 produced a battleship worthy of the Nation. And with the greater original outlay goes the increased cost of ammunition and projectiles. Ten years ago two thirteen-inch gun turrets represented the last word in offensive strength. The coming ships will carry a battery of a dozen fourteen-inch guns. And the complement gains in proportion. Last year the United States spent $140,000,000 on its war fleet. And the end is not yet. The pathetic part of the enterprise is that it is excused by many people as a case of "making work" just as if the $140,000,000 would rust in the pockets of the consuming public were Uncle Sam to refrain from taking it. These other uses of that sum would "make work," too.

To stop the awful waste represented by the present army and navy expenditures of Christendom is one of the largest problems of modern government. No one nation can do it. It must be done by and in concert, and Secretary Bryan should be given every possible encouragement and support in his efforts to bring that concert about.

TWO CITIES LEARN ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT.

TWO western cities have just received a sharp lesson in the art of dealing with the unemployment problem, and as nearly every other city in the country has at some time patterned after them the incident is of nation-wide interest. Portland and San Francisco are the cities concerned. Finding it necessary to provide work by municipal action they advertised that it would be supplied at the municipal stone pile. At Portland, of 500 men receiving shelter, 50 applied for work, but only 12 "showed up," and of these seven quit during the first hour. Thus only 1 per cent of the whole, and but 10 per cent of those who applied for work benefited even to the extent of a small fraction of a $1.50 day. At San Francisco the "army of the unemployed" was estimated at 15,000, and the city undertook to furnish work. But of the 15,000 only 800, or less than 6 per cent, appeared to wield a pick or shovel.

It is easy to scold the men out of work who did not jump at the chance to crush stone, but a little thought will show that among them were many physically unable for work of that sort. A contemporary aptly reminds us that even in the treatment of criminals we are beginning to differentiate, with a view of reclaiming those who can be reclaimed; might not a little of the same careful inspection and testing be given to men whose only offense is to be out of a job? One might almost fancy that the aim of the authorities was to make work so repulsive as to drive away as many as possible of the men seeking it. In factories efficiency experts have learned that men must be as carefully selected for the coarse heavy work as for finer employment; in a penitentiary convicts of delicate physique are set to the lighter tasks. But it seems to be assumed that unemployment automatically gives the strength, knack and endurance needed for hard manual labor, or else that only common laborers can be out of work. With a little pains, a city undertaking to pay the wages of the unemployed could probably get places for them in their usual lines of employment. That municipal relief should hereafter be extended in this direction is the lesson of the Portland and San Francisco experiment.

Pennsylvania Federation of Labor will establish a new department to be known as the union label advertising bureau.

E. E. Rittenhouse Heads New Move to Prolong Human Life

E. E. RITTENHOUSE is president of the new Life Extension institute, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York. He is conservation commissioner of one of the big life insurance companies of the country and as such is an expert on life statistics. The institute is an unusual organization. It is started with the purpose of attempting to lengthen human life by applying modern science. The method to be followed is the same as that applied to ordinary machinery—inspection and repairs. Any person, whether an insurance policy holder or not, may have an examination made of his physical condition for the purpose of prolonging his life. Former President Taft is chairman of the board of directors.

GOOD LUCK TO MR. TAFT IN PRIVATE LIFE.

IT HARDLY needed a guarded official denial to upset the recent report that President Wilson was thinking of naming former President Taft for the first vacancy on the bench of the United States supreme court. People have no deathless grudge against Mr. Taft. They are glad to see that he is happy in private life. They wish him well. But the sacred institution of private property is in no such danger as to make necessary his presence during the remainder of his days among the nine unrecallable men to whom, under our constitution and precedents, is committed the supreme voice in American government. Upon most of the vital issues in our national life Mr. Taft once certified as true blue progressive, is becoming more stubbornly reactionary every day. In his congenial role as after-dinner orator upon various ornamental occasions he is getting so much enjoyment out of blowing putty missiles at the progress of the day that it would be unkind to harass him once more with the sobering cares of official station. Besides, Woodrow Wilson is a progressive—the last thing he could wish to do would be to strengthen the clutch of the dead hand upon American institutions.

NOW THE TIME TO CHRISTIANIZE THE WORLD.

RELIGIOUS interest often seems to be dead when it needs only an awakening, and we are constantly witnessing demonstrations that Christianity makes as powerful an appeal to the hearts of men today as ever. And yet there has lately been a growing conviction among Christian missionaries that if the Christian religion is to conquer the whole world it must be moving. There is a feeling, in other words, that there is an appointed time and that time is now. An interesting address was delivered by Dr. Robert E. Speer on this subject at the recent national convention of student volunteers at Kansas City. "The evangelization of the world," said Dr. Speer, "must be accomplished in this generation. If the idea of Christ does not prevail this generation it will be found in the next that the other ideas have the monopoly."

While the evangelical situation is thus termed critical, it is evident that it is at the same time promising. For while the missionaries think the world must be evangelized in this generation they also think it can be evangelized in this generation. There is a general religious unsettlement in the ancient countries where religion is now largely un-Christian. This is Christendom's grand chance. One writer inspiringly says:

"In the two great non-Christian continents, Asia and Africa, disorganization prevails and reorganization is inevitable. China is following Japan in adopting European ideals, and Christianity has a better chance than ever before. Yet it is not a chance that will be held open indefinitely, and a reactionary faction of Chinese patriots is strongly in favor of building up Confucianism as the religion best suited to Chinamen because it was a native product. Even more serious is the situation in Western Asia and a great part of Africa, where the forces of Islam, stirred by the recent aggressions of Christian nations on Moslem countries, have been pushing an earnest propaganda and, since the sword is out of date, have been successfully applying some of the methods of Christian missionaries. And though Islam has its schisms it presents a more united front than the Christian church, which finds its sectarian divisions a handicap in the mission field. Fortunately a keen sense of this difficulty has in many cases led the mission forces on the outposts to combine to a degree not yet quite possible for the churches at home; a notable instance has lately been afforded in East Africa, where the bishops of the Church of England have shown the utmost liberality in co-operating with the other churches for the maintenance of mission work."

The weakening of Buddhism in China is a signal to Christendom to advance all along the line. Confucianism is a moral code which lacks Christianity's most vital elements. Once the great Mongol empire is brought to bow to the cross, the proselyting of Mohammedanism need not be feared, and the yellow peril and a host of other perils will disappear together. The greatest foreign mission movement the church has ever seen is foreshadowing itself in current religious and international political developments.

LABOR'S INTERESTS AT NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Bill for the Government to Buy and Operate Coal Mines of the Country Introduced by Senator Martine, Democrat, of New Jersey--Blames Armed Guards--Safety Bureau Bill is Favorably Reported in House.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Government ownership of the great coal mines of the country as a remedy for strike disturbances was recommended by Senator Martine of New Jersey today in a report submitted to Chairman Swanson of the senate committee, which investigated the West Virginia coal strike troubles. Senator Martine, charged particularly with the inquiry regarding interference with the mails and the employment of contract labor, reported that the evidence failed to establish either of these conditions.

The report attributed much of the violence and bloodshed in West Virginia to the presence of armed guards hired by the mine operators and recommended the passage of a bill which Senator Martine introduced in the senate last session, prohibiting the employment of armed [illegible] by private organizations.

"While there was some delay in distributing mail owing to the strike and general disturbed conditions existing in this district," Mr. Martine said, "I found no attempt to suppress the general mail delivery to all legitimate patrons of the respective post offices of this district. The presence of armed guards, however, naturally excited bitter feelings, and their presence cannot be too strongly condemned. In Many instances it was found that these guards loitered around the coal company stores, which stores constituted in the same building the office of the coal company and the post office."

"Regarding the employment of immigrant labor in blocks or on contract from foreign countries, this, too, was found impossible to establish. Though the fact was plainly brought out that labor was hired by agents of the mine owners in the great cities of our country; that the said agents did not tell the men so hired the whole truth of the situation at the place of destination; that in most instances these men were unable to speak or understand our language; the burden of testimony tended only to prove that the transportation of these men was a serious reflection on our boasted civilization.

"God has blessed West Virginia with profligate hand. Here, above all sections, should peace, plenty and happiness reign supreme. On the contrary, your committee found disorder, riot, bitterness and bloodshed in their stead.

"In no spirit of malice or hatred, but with a view that the country, through knowledge of the true conditions, may right the wrong, I charge that the hiring of armed bodies of armed bodies of men by private mine owners and other corporations, and the use of steel armored trains, machine guns and bloodhounds on defenseless men, women and children, is but a little way removed from barbarism.

"A millionaire owner of a great section of the state of West Virginia calmly admitted on the witness stand that so long as he got his per ton royalty, he never inquired further. Coal, under our civilization is a necessity. This great commodity cannot be increased a fraction of a pound, yet our population is multiplying by leaps and bounds each year, thereby increasing the demands for this article. We must have warmth for our bodies and fuel with which to cook our foods.

"With this condition existing and with avarice as the dominating characteristic in man, I, at the risk of criticism by my friends and countrymen; unhesitatingly say that government ownership of the mines is the only hope of solution for those who may come after us.

"These thoughts are not a dream of today, but the result of many years of thought and consideration. My recent investigation into conditions in the Paint and Cabin Creek strike, with all the attendant horrors, has confirmed my thoughts into fixed judgment."

Additional partial reports on various phases of the West Virginia investigation are still to be submitted to Chairman Swanson by Senators Shields and Kenyon. When these have been made Senator Swanson will combine all the partial reports in a general discussion of the results of the investigation.

Creation of a federal bureau of safety under the department of labor was proposed today in a bill favorably reported by the house committee on labor.

A brief included in the report, by Representative Bremmer of New Jersey, the author of the project, declares:

"Out of 34,000,000 people engaged in gainful occupation there are yearly 38,000 deaths. Two million accidents, of which 500,000 are serious, entail an annual loss of $40,000,000 in earnings, and 3,000,000 cases of preventable industrial illness, $200,000,000. There are 15,000 widowed and 45,000 orphaned.

"The economic value of a worker in this country is estimated at $2,900.

"We thus squander every year the equivalent of $110,200,000. Broadly, the United States ignores an annual wastage of normal earning capacity which from three causes alone exceeds $350,200,000."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The department of labor reports that 104,671 immigrants were admitted to this country during November of last year. Southern Italy, with 18,347, contributed the largest number. Only 14,253 were classed as skilled workmen or workwomen, the tailors' trade heading the list with 2,132, followed by clerks and accountants (1,572), carpenters and joiners (1,227), seamstresses (943), and shoemakers (893). The unskilled callings included 20,899 farm laborers, 20,153 laborers, and 13,996 servants. The industrial states received practically all of this vast army. One-quarter, or 27,763, remained in New York, while 16,552 were ticketed for Pennsylvania. Illinois will be the home of 9,889, 8,139 going to Massachusetts, 6,136 to Ohio, and 5,040 to New Jersey. During November the government refused admittance to 2,231.

UPHOLDS ACCIDENT BOARD

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 19.—Michigan's industrial accident board has won its first case before the state supreme court. Charles Jendrus was injured in the plant of the Detroit Steel Products Company and died without regaining the power of speech. Doctors suggested an operation, but he shook his head. The industrial board awarded the widow $10 a week for three hundred weeks. The steel company and the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Company appealed on the ground that the proximate cause of death was the refusal of Jendrus to permit an operation. The court sustained the board, citing a long list of English decisions. The question of the constitutionality of the act creating the board was not an issue and was not referred to by the court.

Minors between 14 and 16 years of age may work ten hours a day in England.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW UPHELD

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 20.—The state supreme court has ended the long fight waged by organized labor on behalf of the Spokane $3 minimum wage scale for street improvement work by declaring that the act providing for this rate is legal, and that cities have the right to establish a minimum rate for municipal work, whether done by the city direct, or by contract. Six of the judges agreed to the opinion, while three dissented. The court refers to a decision of the United States supreme court, in sustaining a Kansas law fixing an eight-hour day and providing that the going rate should be paid. Commenting on this, the court here says: "It belongs to the state as the guardian and trustee of its people to prescribe the condition upon which it will permit public work to be done on its behalf or on behalf of its municipalities." It is believed this principle will be applied to the efforts of the state industrial Welfare Commission in fixing a minimum wage for women. The court rejects former views which held that the city is the legal agent of the property owners who pay for improvement work, and is therefore bound to get the work done at the lowest possible cost. The court calls attention to the absence of any provision in the act which provides that work, if done by contract, shall be let to the lowest bidder. In answer to the claim that the rate is "unreasonable," the court says: "The unit as applied to the problem of living is the family, and $2.75 or even $3 a day can hardly be complacently pronounced as an unreasonable sum for supporting such a unit."

Commodity Prices Lowest in 2 Years

Like recent thermometer figures, the average commodity prices are the lowest in years, according to Bradstreet's "Index number" for January, issued last Saturday.

This "marked downward swing" the commercial authority attributes to a trinity of causes. "Tariff changes, reduced volume of trade and restricted consumption of some articles, particularly eggs."

The statistical unit which Bradstreets adopts is the average of commodity prices. In December, 1912, it was $9.5462; in January, 1914, it was $8.8857, the lowest since October, 1911.

The scheme of co-operative farming in Canada for women will shortly be inaugurated.

A campaign has been opened for the organization of a union among Boston teachers.

Pastor Russell's Sermon

BIBLE PICTURES IN CINCINNATI.

The Glorious Promise Made to Israel Still Future—Secured By God's Word—"I Have Sworn, Saith Jehovah * * *That I Will Greatly Bless Thee, and I Will Exceedingly Multiply Thy Seed as the Stars of Heaven and as the Sand Which Is Upon the Seashore, * * * and In Becoming Thy Seed Shall All Nations of the Earth Bless Themselves."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—Pastor Russell spoke here this morning on the above text. In the afternoon he personally conducted the opening exhibition of the International Bible Students' production of the Bible in pictures, "The Photo-Drama of Creation," in Cincinnati's celebrated Music Hall. We report his discouse on a preferred rendering of Genesis 22:16-18. He said:

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing His disobedient children to death, intimated that untimately the Seed of the woman would bruise the Serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the Divine mercy which our gracious Creator had purposed in Himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious, our Creator restrained His mercy for the good of His creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, that they might fully know of His Justice, as well as of His Wisdom and His Power, God insisted upon dealing with His creatures from the standpoint of exact Justice. Man had sinner, and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which God had given him conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the Divine purpose. His sentence upon man; plainly stated, was, "Dying, thou shalt die," not Living, thou shalt live in torment. (Genesis 2:17.) God purposed to exemplify in His dealings with our race a principle of Divine government to be made operative everywhere ultimately—amongst all His creatures on the spirit plane as well as upon the earthly.

Long centuries after God spoke to Abraham, but first tested his faith and loyalty. To him the Almighty mentioned the same great Deliverer who would bruise the Serpent's head. God gave Abraham the assurance that this One would in some way be identified with his posterity, so that He might properly be called the Seed of Abraham. God said, "in thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

The Divine Program was not changed, but more explicit statements were given respecting it. Thereafter all who were taught of God would know to look for the Messianic blessing through Abraham's Seed. This Covenant was afterward confirmed with an Oath to Abraham, and later to Isaac and then to Jacob. This Covenant became the basis of God's adoption of the entire nation of Israel—all of Jacob's children. They were the heirs of the Abrahamic Promise—the Oath-bound Covenant. All the hopes that have thus far preserved Israel as a people are built upon the foundation of this Covenant, secured to them by the Word and the Oath of our unchangeable God.

If it should seem strange to us that the Almighty Jehovah should condescend to make oaths to His creatures respecting the gracious gifts of His hand, I remind you that God knew what Abraham did not know; namely, that the Promise attested by that Oath would linger for more than thirty-nine hundred years without accomplishment. God foreknew that without His Oath to his Promise Israel would naturally feel either that He had forgotten it, or that something had occurred to alter or amend the Divine Program. Hence the Oath and the fact that this Covenant is called the Covenant of the Oath.

PROMISES TO JACOB ALL EARTHLY.

From Genesis to Malachi there is nothing in the Holy Scriptures that implies a change of nature from human to spiritual for mankind in general. Nothing intimates that mankind will ever be like the angels. The prophetic promises, on the contrary, tell of restitution to the former estate—to human perfection and to an Eden home restored—world-wide. The Jubilee system of the Law of Moses taught this same lesson. On the fiftieth year every slave was set at liberty and every property reverted to its original owners. In this God pictured man's return to harmony with Himeself—man's liberation from the bondage of Sin and Death, his restoration to the image of his Creator, from which he fell through sin, and the return to him of the dominion of earth in its glorious perfection.

I remind you of the wonderful word picture drawn by the Prophet Isaiah. He tells that the wilderness shall blossom as the rose; that streams shall break forth in the desert; that the blessing of the Lord shall be upon the earth, and it shall yield its increase. He tells that then the inhabitants shall no more say, I am sick, when all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped.

The Prophet Jeremiah tells us that then it will no longer be necessary to say to one's neighbor or to one's brother, Know thou the Lord; for all shall know Him, from the least to the greatest. The Prophet Habakkuk declares that in that glorious time the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth.

These blessed conditions cannot come to the world, according to the Scriptures, until first God's blessing shall be upon His ancient people Israel, as attested by the Oath-bound Covenant, that through them the blessing shall extend to all the nations of the earth, when the Law shall go forth from Mount Zion and the World of the Lord from Jerusalem.

I am sure that I speak directly to the hearts of humanity when I say that this glorious picture of human Restitution is far more captivating to the great majority than are any suggestions of a Heavenly kind. Had we the time, it would afford pleasure to discuss the indications that the fulfillment of these prophecies is just at hand.

A HEAVENLY KIND OF GLORY.

Some have imagined that Messiah's Kingdom will be an earthly one, and that Messiah Himself will be a great man. But this is a mistake. Israel's long-promised King will be, not a man, but a spirit being, Jehovah's honored Agent, whose glory will be far higher than that of angels, who will be His ministers, His servants.

Do we not all remember that it is written in the Book of Daniel (7:13, 14) that Messiah will come in the clouds of Heaven? To Him the Ancient of Days will give the dominion and government, and all peoples and nations shall serve Him. Surely we are not to expect Messiah to come and conquer the world with cannon and dreadnoughts; God has another method by which earthly powers shall melt before His glorious Kingdom in the hands of Messiah.

Another description of Messiah's Kingdom conquering the world is given in the 97th Psalm. There is no doubt that this is the prophetic picture here given. His Kingdom, like David's and Solomon's of old, will be Jehovah's Kingdom; but, unlike theirs, His will be the higher, the spiritual, Heavenly.

We read, "Clouds and thick darkness are round about Him; righteousness and justice are the foundations of His Throne." Destructive judgments as a fire will sweep away unrighteous institutions from the world, whether these be backed by Jewish or by Gentile capital or arms. Then, the Prophet declares, "His lightnings (His revelations) will enlighten (and reform) the world." Society as now organized, symbolically called the earth, will tremble. This is already the case.

Soon the next verse will have fulfilment. The mountains will melt like wax at His presence. From the Heavenly ones will come the message of God's righteousness; and all the people shall see His glory—the glory of the Divine character in the righteousness of the Kingdom. All worshipers of idols of every kind will be ashamed. Those who are worshipers of mammon—stocks and bonds, houses and lands—will, as Mr. Carnegie has declared, be ashamed of riches accumulated contrary to the Golden Rule.

The next verse tells of the Jews and shows how this blessed Message of the Kingdom will affect them, saying, "Zion heareth it and rejoiceth; glad are the daughters of Jerusalem because of Thy decrees, O Jehovah!" Then follows the message that is particularly due today to all—both rich and poor—"Ye that love the Lord, hate ye the evil. He will preserve the lives of His pious ones."

"ABIDE THE DAY OF HIS COMING"

Malachi 3:1-5 is another prophecy speaking of the same great Messiah, Mediator of the New Covenant, King of kings and Lord of lords. As the Representative of Jehovah, His Father, He is to reign until all enemies shall be put down; until Satan shall be bound and ultimately crushed; until Adam and his race, released from the Divine sentence, shall under the New Covenant condition be lifted out of sin, degradation and death up to perfection and life everlasting—the unwilling and disobedient being destroyed in the Second Death.

The Prophet Malachi points out that the Messenger of the New Covenant, whom he announces, is the glorious Mediator and antitypical King for whom Israel had waited long and of whom they delighted to think. He would come to the temple—thus implying that He would be not only an antitypical Prophet, an antitypical King, but also an antitypical Priest—"after the Order of Melchizedek;" "A Priest upon His Throne."

But after this joyful proclamation that Israel's long-expected Mediator of the New Covenant should be looked for, they were warned that His Day would be one of trial, of special testing and proving, in order that the Lord might find the antitypical Priests and the antitypical Levites to serve in the antitypical Temple. He would be like a refiner,s fire to take away the dross and to leave only the pure medical—firy trials and testings being implied. He would be like "fullers' soap," in the sense that a great washing or purging would take place to make ready for the Kingdom the called and chosen and faithful.

At that time the consecration of Judah and Jerusalem unto the Lord will be acceptable as in olden times. We may understand that this spirit of devotion is now reviving amongst the Jews, particularly amongst those who are identified with Jerusalem and the Zionist movement. Hitherto this has been a political movement in the interest of Jewish nationalization and a home of exiles. Now, however, the due time has come for a real movement of those who have the faith—to draw near to God and to show their faith by helping forward in the restoration of Jerusalem and her interests.

WHY MESSIAH'S COMING DELAYED.

The Logos, the First-begotten of the Father, His glorious Agent in the mighty work of creation, had the honor granted Him of becoming the Messenger of the Covenant, the great Prophet, Priest and King of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel 12:1. But there were tests connected with His attainment of this high position.

(1) By faith He must lay aside His Heavenly glory, in obediance to the Father's will, and become a Man—not a sinful man, but "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners"—a perfect man.

(2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer, it was His privilege to make full consecration of His earthly interest, and the Holy Spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane of existence. For three years and a half His sacrifice burned on the alter. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats; for it was a corresponding price for Adam—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a man's life for a man's life."

(3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with His earthly life He experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what He was originally, only higher and more glorius. Thus He was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten Priest who offered that sacrifice. When He arose from the dead, His personal sacrifice had ended, and His personal perfection as a spirit being was completed.

The question then arises, Why did He not at once begin His great work as Prophet, Priest, King and New Covenant Mediator for Israel and, through Israel, for the world? The Scriptures answer that it was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the Divine Plan on the antitypical Day of Atonement. Throughout this Gospel Age this risen, glorified High Priest, Mediator, Prophet and King has been waiting to inaugurate His glorious Kingdom of Blessing—waiting while a little handful of saints should be selected from the world, tested and found worthy, and then glorified with Himself—a Little Flock, both Jews and Gentiles.

When this Bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great Priest, then every arrangement for Israel's blessing as Abraham's seed, and of all nations through Israel, will forthwith commence. Thus seen, the revelation of the great Messenger of the New Covenant is very important, not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by compliance with the same New Law Covenant. Moreover, the elect handful of saints drawn, called and gathered during the parenthesis period of the Gospel Age are also deeply interested in God's glorious Kingdom; for the Divine promise is that they shall then be changed to be like their Master and to share His glory.

THE EARTHLY PHASE OF THE KINGDOM

Studying the Bible from this standpoint, I am sure that with myself you will see that the Divine predictions of Messiah's Kingdom indicate that it will have a glory and a power superhuman, in the light of which even Solomon's glory, riches and honor will fade. Indeed, was not Solomon merely a foreshadow of the great King of Glory, the Heavenly One?

When we remember that Messiah's Kingdom is not only to bless those living at the time of its establishment, but gradually to awaken the dead and give all of Adam's race a full opportunity to attain life everlasting, then it will be seen that the Kingdom must be a spiritual one. Then, too, Messiah's Kingdom of Light is represented as superseding Satan's kingdom of darkness—both spiritual.

In full accord with this thought is the prophecy, "Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall execute judgment." (Isaiah 32:1.) Messiah will be the great King—the Church, His bride, being associated with Him. The princes who will execute judgment will be the Ancient Worthies of Israel—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the holy Prophets—carrying out the decrees and regulations of the Heavenly Messiah. This is the meaning of the Lord's promise to Israel, "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counselors as at the beginning."—Isaiah 1:26.

In conclusion, I ask you to note the critical translation of my text which I have given. According to the Hebrew, the nations are to bless themselves in the Seed of Abraham. In other words, after the establishment of Messiah's Kingdom, when Israel shall have been reorganized and brought into favor with God under the New Covenant (Jeremiah 31:31-34), and when the Princes of all the earth shall be Israelitish—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and all the Prophets—then the door of opportunity, first opened to the Jew, will stand open to all nations, that they may be adopted under the gracious terms of the New Covenant. Then, with Israel as servants of God, they may become children of Abraham. This is the significance of the words of our text, The nations shall bless themselves in Abraham's Seed—by becoming through faith and consecration to God members thereof.

Florida, January 18.

I desire to say I like your paper very much, especially the religious features of it, especially the sermons which is my object in taking it. May you continue in the good work.

Yours truly,
G. W. M'CULLOUGH.

NOTICE CONCERNING NELSON ARTICLE

Our friends who desire extra copies of the issue of the National Labor Tribune containing Brother Nelson's splendid article on "Pastor Russell and His Mission—Culminates the Reformation," will do well to send in their orders at once, as the article will appear in our issue of January 29. A great many orders are now on file, and the publication cannot be delayed beyond the date mentioned. Our friends will please take notice that it will be impossible for us to fill orders not accompanied by cash. This is not only because of the necessity of avoiding sending bills, but because of the further circumstance that the cash orders promise to exhaust the entire edition. Send in your money at once.

Appreciations

Ohio, January 18.

I am renewing for your paper through the Watch Tower office. I can't express my deep appreciation of your grand paper. It is surely an exceptionable newspaper for its clean moral tone outside of its religious features, and I can truly say in that department it excels all others for good. Surely you outdo all others in heralding the glad message, which shall shortly be to all people. As long as you publish Pastor Russell's sermons and other glad tidings I am with you in his kingdom day. A Happy and Prosperous 1914 to you and all the dear present Truth people.

Yours very kindly,
I. A. SHULER.

Tennessee, January 14.

I am sending my subscription to your excellent paper, since noting the good quality of the general news, etc., but especially noting the way in which you handle the religious feature of your paper, namely, the Sunday school lessons, Bible question box and Pastor Russell's sermons.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. L. E. BOWEN.

Massachusetts, Jan. 14.

The Tribune is a welcome visitor at our home. I desire to thank you for your faithful service during the time I have had your paper, also for the good sermons of the Gospel of Christ, which I read from week to week.

Sincerely,
MRS. C. C. STONE.

New Hampshire, January 16.

It is time that I add my word of thanks to the many which you receive from week to week, for printing Pastor Russell's sermons. He has been led to help us to see God's wonderful plan of the ages. As these great truths of the Bible are unfolded to us by our own diligent study and the Bible helps, we see that we have a firm foundation for faith in a loving and ever living God. In these days of rushing after wealth and pleasure, few care to look into these things, but we believe the day will come when the hearts of all men will know their Redeemer. Not far distant, the day when all hearts shall sing, "Great and marvelous are thy works, O God!"

Very truly yours,
MRS. L. L. BOUTELLE.

New Hampshire, January 17.

I desire to thank you for the good things you are giving us through your paper and especially for Pastor Russell's sermons, Sunday school lessons and question box. I am renewing my subscription through the Watch Tower office.

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH MEAD.

Iowa, January 16.

Enclosed find post office order for which send me the Labor Tribune for one year. This will be my first subscription to the Labor Tribune, which I send because of Pastor Russell's sermons and Bible question box. The correct understanding of the Bible is the most important subject of any to those who have a desire for eternal life. And Pastor C. T. Russell gives the most consistent teaching of any of the servants of God. I am glad that you are among those who are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ as explained by Pastor Russell and not ashamed to publish them. A gospel of glorious good news to every one, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. (Rom. 1:16.) (Isa. 55:11; Luke 16:17) It is easier for heaven and earth to pass, than for one title of God's word to fail. The prophecies and set times of the Bible so harmoniously drawn together to one due time for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, and the already fulfilment of many prophecies, as shown by Pastor Russell's teaching, that it is proof that he is right.

Respectfully,
MRS. MATILDA POWELL.

Kansas, January 17.

The Tribune has been very much appreciated in our home for a number of years. Although this is the first time I have written to acknowledge it, but it has been in my heart to do so many times. I must add that Pastor Russell's sermons have always been the main feature to me, for which I thank you for printing, and you can count on me as a subscriber as long as you continue to publish them. I have sent in my subscription through the Watch Tower the first of January, as I have been accustomed to do each year. Wishing you success for the new year, I am,

Yours truly,
IDA M. STEWART.

Georgia, Jan. 18.

I am renewing my subscription for your paper, as it is very interesting and I do not want to miss a single copy. The Sermons of Pastor Russell are very interesting and am sure that we miss a great treat if we do not get them all. We, who through this servant have been called out of darkness into the marvelous light sure have something great to rejoice in. The writer extends to you his appreciation for your interest you manifest in this great truth.

Yours truly,
C. C. SCOGGINS.

Canada, January 16.

I much appreciate the Tribune and the fine sermons by Pastor Russell, as well as Sunday school lessons, question box, etc. I am herewith sending an original prose article, thinking you may care to use the same. It is especially appropriate for Christmas. I remain,

Very truly yours,
WALTER SARGEANT.

Arkansas, January 14.

As my subscription to your most excellent paper will expire soon, I am today renewing for another year. I have for some time wanted to send my appreciation for the Tribune on account of Pastor Russell's sermons and all its religious features. I do not want to miss any of the issues. Wishing you success through the coming year, I am,

Yours truly,
L. B. MORROW.

Massachusetts, January 14.

I very much appreciate the promptness of the arrival of your valuable paper. I very much enjoy the many subjects treated in its columns, most especially Pastor Russell's sermons and Bible topics and other items relating to the gospel message. I am sure those messages as they go forth through the columns of your paper will be the means of bringing the wonderful gospel message to many who it may not reach otherwise. We hope and pray that this glad message may continue to go forth through the columns of your paper as long as it exists. So continue, dear editor, to keep the good message before the people until all error shall be exposed and the truth (light) shall shine forth as the noon day sun.

Yours truly,
W. T. DOWDEN.

Pennsylvania, January 14.

Your publication is prized very highly in our home. It is so clean and void of the sensation, and then you dedicate so much space to matters religious, Pastor Russell's sermons, etc. This feature we admire above all else.

Yours truly,
H. K. HAMMOND.

California, Jan. 16.

I greatly appreciate the Labor Tribune from several standpoints. As a mechanic I am in sympathy with the great mass of working people and their needs, and thus I can heartily commend any agency that ably heralds their cause.

The mechanical features of the Tribune appear to me.

The good type, like a good face, attracts one to a closer acquaintance. The editorials are clear and concise and comprehend the situation in relation to the vital issues of the day.

The news columns are full of interest and are significant of the times.

As a Bible student I am especially interested in the religious department of the journal, Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Sunday School Lesson column, and Questions and Answers, and lastly, I appreciate the appreciations of the thousands who are enrolled as subscribers to the Tribune.

Messrs. Nelson and Black are doing valiant service in defense of equality and truth.

Very respectfullly yours,
E. A. CALKINS.

Georgia, Jan. 13.

I am renewing my subscription for the Tribune. May you and your paper prosper and continue to spread the good tidings as you are now doing through Pastor Russell's Sermons, the Question Box, etc.

Yours truly,
J. B. KITCHELL.

Vermont, Jan. 5.

I desire to express my continued appreciation of your endeavor to serve the interest of those on your subscription list whose principle interest is in its religious feature. I also wish to congratulate you in that you do not make personal solicitations for subscribers as the paper commends itself as being (excepting the Watch Tower), the best among the secular newspapers giving more space for the subjects that so delights our hearts which surely could be classified as news in the gospel harvest field. For this reason I take pleasure in showing the paper to those engaged in 'Harvest work," not ignoring by any means the various other features commendable to those whose particular interest are in labor, social, etc. Trusting also that still others will see it in order to recognize its value and that as a reward of merit your subscription list may be enlarged thereby showing approval by their endorsement. I am,

Yours very respectfully,
THOMAS HALVOSA.

Kansas, Jan 12.

I am again renewing my subscription for the second time. The Tribune seems to be full of appreciations every week, but, thinking perhaps there is room for one more, will add mine for the first time. The Labor Tribune has many good features to recommend it, chief of which in my estimation, is the large amount of space given to Pastor Russell's writings, also the excellent large plain type used. After reading it I frequently pass it on to a neighbor or mail it to some friend at a distance, hoping that it may be the means of letting the light shine into some heart that is "hungering and thristing after righteousness," and cause him to seek for more light for there is "always more to follow."

Yours truly,
ALLIE C. HANEY.

California, January 13.

I wish to inform you I have, with pleasure, sent in renewal of subscription to your valuable paper. To say that I am pleased with the Labor Tribune would hardly express it. I am delighted with your open-mindedness to Truth regardless of the opposition it may bring.

My interest in the vital interests of the day throughout the world was never keener. So we find much satisfaction in the Tribune, and especially our interest is centered in Pastor Russell's sermons, whose words of wisdom, counsel and advice are valued by so many of the Tribune readers.

I wish you fullest measure of success in your chosen field of labor and with every good wish for a happy and prosperous new year.

Yours most truly,
MRS. G. W. BROWN.

Texas, Jan. 14.

We are renewing our subscription to your valuable paper. We feel that both the Tower and the Tribune are indispensable. We especially appreciate the Tribune on account of its religious department and you may consider us a subscriber as long as you publish Pastor Russell's Sermons, for that is what we are taking the paper for, and it is the Truth that the people are hungering for. We realize that while there is a class feasting on the fat things of our Father's word, "those who know the joyful sound," that Amos 8:11 is being fulfilled also, "There shall be a famine in the land, not for bread nor for water, but for the hearing of the Word of the Lord." But we rejoice greatly for the many evidences which we have that soon the very truths being promulgated through the pages of your valuable paper, and hundreds of others, will be made known to the whole world. Yes, the knowledge of the Lord shall fill the whole earth as the waters cover the sea," then all will know that "God is love." With best wishes for your continued success, I am

Yours in the service of the Truth,
MRS. A. NEWMAN JOHNSON.

POEMS OF DAWN POST CARDS

Fine for greetings, for encouraging the isolated and the weary ones in these last days of the harvest. Pack of 15, all different, 10c; 30 different, 20c, postpaid. Free packs to those who get orders for them. Send today.
J. F. DODGE, MANCHESTER, VA.

BROTHER

Accidentally, on camping trip, have discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars.
A. E. STOKES, Mohawk, Florida.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN

By M. L. Brink.

In the dawning of the morning, He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied.—Isa. 53:11.

I was sitting alone, in the dawning,
Of a bright and beautiful day;
And was dreaming of that glad morning
When all ill shall vanish away—
Psa. 30:5.
When I saw a glimpse of that City fair,
Whose streets are paved with gold—
Rev. 21:21.
And I caught a breath of the vernal air
In which one never grows old.—
Rom. 2:7.

I saw "in the midst" the trees of life
—Rev. 22:2
On either side of the stream;
Whose verdant leaves are almost ripe,
As in the Light they gleam;
And soon! As soon! those leaves shall fall
On their joyous mission sent
For the healing of the nations all,
For this is God's intent.

And the stream flowing out from under the throne,
Making glad the City of God—Rev. 22:1
Shall deepen and widen, 'till it reaches
His own—Ezek. 47:5.
All bought by the precious blood.—
1st Tim. 2:6.
"For the knowledge of God, shall cover the earth—Isa. 11:9
As the waters cover the sea."—
Hab. 2:14.
And man shall learn his infinite worth
—Phil. 2:8
By the price paid on Calvary.— 1st Cor. 6:20.

To redeem him from death, God's own dear Son—Gen. 2:17
Poured out His life on the Cross—
Isa. 53:12
And the price has been paid, for everyone—1 Pet. 1:18-19
Who was reckoned in, with the loss.
1 Cor. 15:22.
But the pearly gates stand open now—
Rev. 21:25
And the bridegroom waits this side
—Rev. 3:20
To welcome her, whose covenant vow
—Psa. 50:5
Proclaims her, His own dear Bride.
—Rev. 21:9.

The Church; redeemed by His precious blood—John 10:15
Called, chosen, faithful and tried—
Rev. 17:14
When all else was falling, she cheerfully stood—Rev. 14:8
Close by her Beloved's side—Psa. 91:4.
As she suffered with Him, e'en unto death—2nd Tim. 2:12,
She shall also be glorified now—
John 17:24
And God will grant her immortal breath—2nd Pet, 1:4;
Thus keeping His covenant vow.—
Gal. 3:27, 29.

In her spotless robe of His righteousness—Rev. 3:5
Presented to Him on the Throne—
Matt. 10:32
And the dear Lord will see, by her wedding dress
One wbrthy to be called His Own.—
Rev. 6:11.
The crown of glory, shall deck her brow—James 1:12
Begemmed with many a star—1st Pet. 5:4
Reflected from His—Her Beloved now
—Phil. 2:9, 11,
Whose footsteps she followed afar.
—1 Pet. 2:21.

Then united with Him, her Lover and Lord—Rev. 19:7;
The "Seed" of promise, so true—
Gal. 3:16,
They shall come in fulfillment of God's own Word
And make over this old Earth anew
—2 Pet. 3:13.
The desert then shall bloom as the rose—Isa. 35:1,
All wars and turmoils shall cease—
Isa. 2:4,
And death—stern death—the last of man's foes—Rev. 20:14
Shall succumb to the "Prince of Peace."—Isa. 9:6.
Orion, Ill., January 14.

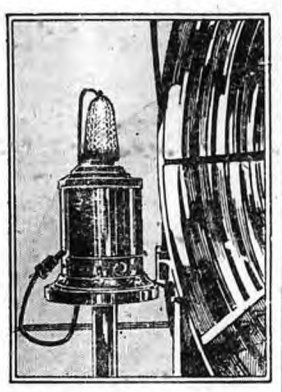
POPULAR MECHANICS

KEROSENE VAPOR LIGHT.

New Type of Lamp Used In Government Lighthouse Service.

A vaporizing attachment that is in effect a kerosene carburetor is one of the essential features of the new kerosene vapor lamps of the United States lighthouse service.

The first of these lamps to be installed, which is the one shown in the accompanying illustration, is the near range light of the Ambrose channel in New York harbor. In this lamp the kerosene, after being vaporized, is burned in a mantle similar to the ordinary gas mantle. This mantle, which is four inches high and four inches in diameter, has a candle power of 15,000. The kerosene is vaporized



KEROSENE VAPOR LAMP

by applying heat to a small feed pipe that runs up the center of the lamp and supplies the fuel to the burner.

As long as the lamp is burning this pipe is kept hot by the flame, a small portion of which is diverted for this purpose, and there is a constant supply of the kerosene vapor. For starting the lamp it is necessary to vaporize the fluid by heating this pipe with a small alcohol burner, which is turned off as soon as the light is well started. The liquid kerosene is forced up to the vaporizing tube by air under a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch.

The Elevator In Europe.

The evolution of the elevator has not progressed so far in Europe as in this country, partly perhaps because the symmetry of European cities is not yet ruined with the skyscraper, so that the elevator is hardly anywhere an absolute necessity. An American consular report points out the fact that in the old world these contrivances are still regarded chiefly as a means of carrying passengers up, not down, an idea expressed in the names "elevator," "lift" and "ascenseur," used respectively in America, Great Britain and France. The commonest type of elevator met with in medium priced hotels in France and Germany is controlled by a series of push buttons on the outside at the bottom of the shaft. A person wishing to go to the third floor enters the car, and an attendant who remains at the bottom pushes button No. 3. The car stops at that floor, and the passenger on leaving the car calls down the shaft that the car is free. There is no corresponding provision for coming down. Stairs are for that purpose.

New Burner For Gas Stoves.

For the use of those who prefer the glow of the coal fire to the direct flame of the gas burner in cooking a special form of burner is manufactured. It is a cup shaped affair filled with fine gravel. The gas, already mixed with air, enters through numerous small holes in the bottom of the cup and burns in the gravel, heating the whole mass to incandescence. The gravel checks the flare of the flames and concentrates all of the heat on the bottom of the cooking utensil instead of allowing it to shoot out to the sides as in the ordinary gas burner. It is claimed for this device that it will cut the consumption of gas by one-half.

Saving Natural Gas.

What gives promise of an important step in conserving the supply of natural gas of the United States has been developed by experiments made by the bureau of mines of the department of the interior. The system is said to be exceedingly simple and to consist principally of pumping a mud laden liquid into the oil wells and in the adoption of certain modifications in the present methods of boring. Tests just completed in the Oklahoma oil fields are reported to have resulted in an annual saving to the state alone of at least $15,000,000 by shutting off the escape of gas.—American Machinist.

The Methuselah of Mines.

The Sterling iron mine, the oldest mine of importance in New York, has been operated continuously for over 160 years. It is situated in Lakeville, in Orange county, southeastern New York, and is rich in historical associations. The deposit is of magnetite in a gneiss country. The ore is hoisted in a flat inclined shaft and hand sorted on picking conveyors. The company owns 17,000 acres, including a lake over the mine workings. Substantial stone buildings are erected and electric power chiefly used.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

FILTRATION PLANTS.

White Quartz Sand Commonly Used In Making Filter Beds.

In answer to any inquiry from Minnesota, requesting information concerning sand suitable for filters, the United States geological survey states that clear white quartz sand of the proper size is the common material used in filter beds. The specifications for the filtration plants at Springfield, Mass., and Toronto, Canada, are practically identical with those of the Washington plant and are as follows:

"The filter sand shall be clean sand, with either sharp or rounded grains. It shall be entirely free from clay, dust or organic impurities and shall, if necessary, be washed to remove such materials from it. The grains shall, all of them, be of hard material which will not disintegrate. The effective size shall not be less than 0.25 millimeter nor more than 0.35 millimeter. The uniformity coefficient shall not be more than 3.0. The sand shall be free from dust and shall not contain more than 1 per cent finer than 0.13 millimeter and shall be entirely free from particles over 5 millimeters in diameter. The sand shall not contain more than 2 per cent by weight of lime and magnesia taken together as carbonates. In all other respects the sand shall be of a quality satisfactory to the engineer."

Gravel for the floor of filters may be broken trap rock or granite screened to the proper sizes or gravel screened from sand and gravel banks of a sandy nature. Gravel screened from hardpan or clayey material cannot be sufficiently cleaned. The gravel should not contain more than a very small amount of shale or limestone and should be washed entirely free from fine material.

NEW YORK'S GARNET MINE.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Adirondack Deposit.

The principal garnet mines in the United States are located in Warren and Essex counties, in the eastern Adirondacks, in northeastern New York. These mines all lie within six or eight miles of the village of North Creek, a terminus of the branch of the Delaware and Hudson. The country rock is entirely pre-Cambrian, consisting of igneous rock, together with metamorphosed sediments. The three mines being worked at present are the Rogers, Sanders Bros. and the Hooper.

At the Rogers mine the size of the garnets is of unusual interest. The matrix is a gray medium grained nonquartziferous gneiss, through which the numerous translucent, reddish brown garnets are well scattered. Those with diameters up to five or six inches are common, and the largest taken out are said to be the size of a bushel basket. The remarkable feature is the never failing occurrence of a rim or envelope of pure black, medium grained hornblende crystals completely inclosing each garnet. The reddish brown garnets completely surrounded by the black hornblende rims, which are in turn embedded in the gray gneiss, present a striking appearance in the walls of the mine pits. The garnet bearing rock is fully three-quarters of a mile long.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

Gloves For X Ray Work.

The protecting gloves which are generally in use for X ray work are ordinary gloves, having applied on the back a layer of lead containing rubber, as lead is known to stop the rays. But this layer is somewhat stiff and lacks suppleness, and, besides, it is only the back of the hand that is protected, and the palm and sides, which are often exposed to the rays, have no such shield from their action. A French inventor makes use of a fabric which is much more flexible, and it protects the whole of the hand from injury by the rays. The new fabric is woven from silk, which is heavily sized with a lead composition, so that it contains three times its weight of lead. This tissue has the advantage of being much more elastic than that which has been used up to the present and acts as a very good screen for the X rays, especially when the back portion is reenforced. It will no doubt render good service to operators, who always run the risk of severe burns.

Humidifying Air In Mines.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company employs a rather novel method for humidifying mine air. A radiator is placed on both sides of the heading through which the entering air passes. The waste steam from the radiator is conducted to a perforated pipe, to which is attached a curtain of burlap or brattice cloth. The purpose of the burlap is to bring the condensed steam in contact with the air current. As the air passes over the radiator it is heated and its capacity to pick up moisture is greatly increased. It then strikes the saturated curtains and absorbs the mixture.—Coal Age.

Elianite, the New Alloy.

Elianite is a new alloy, prepared in the electric furnace, which is particularly resistant to acids. It is not attacked by chlorine or bromide in a free condition, by hydrochloric, sulphuric or nitric acids or by aqua regia made up of three parts of hydrochloric acid to one of nitric acid. The specific gravity of elianite is 6.8 and its melting point is 1,250 degrees C. (2,282 F.).—American Machinist.

A SAFETY STEPLADDER.

Simple Appliance to Keep Ladder From Tipping Sideways.

The ordinary factory made stepladder may be considered a complete and ready to use product, but it is so in appearance only, says the Popular Mechanics. Any one who has had experience with a stepladder knows that while working on its top it has a de-

SAFETY APPLIANCE FOR LADDERS.

cided tendency to tip over, especially when one is leaning too far to one side or the other.

The sketch herewith shows a very simple appliance to render a stepladder safe. As shown, two strips of wood are fastened by means of hinges to the sides of the back supports. Blocks are fastened to the supports at the ends of these strips to prevent them from spreading too far. These will hold the ladder quite rigid and keep it from tipping when the load becomes top heavy.

As the sides of the back support are usually about six or eight inches shorter than the front when the ladder is closed, the strips will come about even with the front sides when they are closed against the back support. The blocks should not be put on until after the strips and hinges are in place.

The Ten Greatest Inventions.

"What are the ten greatest inventions of our time?" asked a scientific journal recently. It awarded the prize to the contestant sending this list: The electric furnace, the steam turbine, the gasoline automobile, the moving pictures, the aeroplane, wireless telegraphy, the cyanide process, the induction motor, the linotype, the electric welding process. And all this was accomplished in a quarter century. Can you name offhand seven of the inventors?—Power.

The Planet Eros.

The small and erratic planet Eros, which was discovered some twelve years ago, is fast becoming the most valuable asset to astronomers in solar parallax measurements and in estimating the distance of the sun. It is the most observed of all the planets. Mars not excepted.

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

When Disaster Came All Were Kin and Equality Reigned.

Friends who went through the horrors of the San Francisco earthquake in 1906 and kept their spiritual senses alert tell me that its most poignant experience was not one of horror or of pity, but of the almost miraculous attainment of human brotherhood.

"Just after the disaster, when rich and poor waited in line together for their allowance of bread and milk, I saw," says a friend, "a rich woman from the St. Francis hotel lying asleep on a doorstep with her head on a muff. A long sable coat was thrown over her, and under one corner of it a young Japanese boy, a perfect stranger to her, was curled up asleep. * * *

"Everybody was everybody's friend, and, though we were all dog tired, there was not a word of complaint or ill nature. To bivouac together in the park and care for each other's babies around fires of driftwood gathered on the beach transformed men and women into defenseless children of the earth, revealed each to each by their innate lovableness.

"Common danger and mutual helpfulness, common misfortune, common work, common confrontation with the elemental, brought a swift achievement of almost ideal brotherhood. A crushing blow made all the world for a time kin."—Atlantic Monthly.

BUSY TAIL OF A WHALE.

Legend of the Origin of the Idea of the Screw Propeller.

The following extraordinarily interesting story is printed by the Marine Journal with the express stipulation that it cannot guarantee its authenticity, but gives it for what it is worth:

"'Way back in 1858 the stout Dutch bark Groote Marie, Captain Van der Broeck, bound from Amsterdam to the East Indies, became dismantled in trying to round the Cape of Good Hope and, because of high seas, was in a generally bad plight. Just as things were looking particularly black an investigation of a terrific blow received by the vessel on her high, square stern revealed the fact that a large whale had crashed partly through the rear boards and had got caught in the timbers. Fortunately water which was pouring into the aft hold was promptly blown out through the open hatchway by the struggling animal, and in endeavoring to release itself the big mammal lashed the water with its tail so violently that it propelled the bark ahead at seven knots an hour into Cape Town harbor.

"It was in watching the mighty effect of the whale's tail that the good captain conceived the idea of a screw propeller, but neither the Dutch merchants of Cape Town nor his brother skippers of Amsterdam were sufficiently interested in his tale to unite with him in patenting the device."

Deferred duties, as a general rule, mean neglected duties.

SCRIPTURE POST CARDS

Scripture Text, Greeting and Birthday Post Cards, 15c doz., Scripture Calendars, 25c, Scripture Motto Texts, 5 to 25c. Send stamps or coin. BIBLE HELPS, 161 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE Best Hose for the entire family, Men, Women and Children, can always be found in the *"Onyx"* Brand.

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Manufacturers of Face and Paving Brick and Sewer Pipe. 8,000,000 of the finest brick in the world in stock, at prices ranging from $8.00 to $150.00 per thousand.

We extend a cordial invitation to visit our office and inspect our display. We have the brick you want for that new house—can make prompt delivery by wagon to any part of Greater Pittsburgh, and immediate shipment over any railroad entering Pittsburgh.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDY ON

"HIS SERVANTS SHALL SERVE HIM."

Luke 8:1-3; 9:57-62; 10:38-42—Jan. 25.

"Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, even these least, ye did it unto Me."—Matthew 25:40. R. V.

THE opening verse of this Study furnishes the key to all Jesus' preaching, so far as recorded. His one Message was the Good Tidings of the Kingdom of God. Any Christian who has not learned that God's Kingdom is the very essence of the Church's hope and the world's hope has not profitably read and believed the Bible.

The Jews, not being ready for the Kingdom, were as a nation rejected from being Messiah's associates in that Kingdom. But not all were rejected; hence we read that to as many as received Him gave He power to become sons of God—by the begetting and anointing of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost.

While thus declaring the Kingdom Jesus was not begging His way. We have no suggestion that he ever took up a collection or in any manner solicited money. Many think this a suggestion that His followers should likewise make no appeals for money, but merely use of their own substance and whatever is voluntarily given into their possession. However, each much decide for himself.

"Let the Dead Bury Their Dead."

Amongst those healed was Mary of Magdala, out of whom the Lord had cast seven demons. In other words, the poor woman was in the condition of many in insane asylums. Her trouble was not organic, but caused by the harassing of the fallen angels who had taken possession of her. Whoever believes the Bible must believe that there are fallen angels—spirit beings who exercise a malevolent influence upon those under their control and who must be resisted with the will. Mary, apparently, was wealthy. Released from the power of the demons, she was so grateful that she did her best to serve Jesus on every occasion. Other honorable women are mentioned as contributing to our Lord's support.

"Let Me Bury My Father."

Some were attracted to Jesus, evidently, with the thought that one so gifted and so well supplied with life's necessities must be wealthy. One such said, "I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest." But apparently his ardor cooled when Jesus informed him that He had no home of His own, although there were numerous homes to which He was welcome. Poverty attracts few.

Another said in substance, Lord, count me as a disciple; but I feel that I must stay with my father until his death. Jesus' reply shows the importance which He attaches to every service rendered to the Father's Cause. He said, "Let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the Kingdom of God."

The whole world is already dead from the Divine standpoint. Adam's death sentence involved all his children. The only ones whom the Scriptures recognize as alive are those who become related to the Life-giver, Jesus. The Master intimates that all such should take a different view of life from others. There are many to attend to earthly things; few to attend to the more important work of proclaiming the Kingdom.

Another said, I will follow Thee; but first I will spend a little time in bidding my friends farewell. It was not heartlessness that suggested Jesus' answer: "No man, having put his hand to the plow, and looking back, is fit for the Kingdom of God." According to these searching words, who, even among the Lord's consecrated people today, is fit!

We are not to judge others, but to judge self. Yet, in a general way, are not many not only looking back and making special provision for social amenities, but also plunging into many of the world's luxuries, pleasures and frivolities? The question is a searching one. How many of us will the Lord consider fit for a place in His glorious Messianic Empire, which we trust is nigh—at the door?

Jesus Specially Approved Mary's Spirit.

The story of Martha and Mary concludes the lesson. Both loved the Savior, but manifested that love differently. Jesus did not disapprove of Martha's carefulness in providing for His comfort; but He especially appreciated Mary's spirit which drew her to His feet to hear the wonderful words of life. In our service for the Master let us remember that He is especially pleased when we give earnest attention to His words and seek to be filled with His Holy Spirit.

Today's Study represents special services which were rendered at different times during our Lord's ministry. Acceptable service, like acceptable praise, must come as a fruitage of love to the Lord. He who loves much serves much. Salaries cannot purchase this kind of service, and persecution cannot hinder it. Whoever serves the Lord's brethren serves Him.

To wish is of little account. To succeed thou must earnestly desire, and this desire must shorten thy sleep.—Ovid.

Q.—Is not the idea about the Church being a company that is made up of many, and is nevertheless only one, a good support of the argument of Trinitarians that God, consisting of three persons, is only one God? (L. B. F.)

Answer.—The theory of a trinity of Gods one in person, equal in power and glory, is entirely different from the Bible teaching regarding Christ and His body. It is *now* that Christians are members of Christ's body. (1 Corinthians 12:12-27.) No one would for a moment suppose that we are now one in substance, equal in power and glory with Him. Our Lord prayed that we might be one even as He and the Father are one (John 17:20, 21). As they are wholly harmonious in all their plans so He would have us at entire agreement. This we may consider one of the marks of discipleship—complete agreement in spiritual things. There can be no fighting in the church of God, except as those of worldish disposition shall creep in. This text is positive proof that the doctrine of the trinity is an error. A correct method of Bible study is not to seek for a text which *may be construed* to teach a certain doctrine, a text which is not out of harmony with that doctrine, but to find a text which *does* state that doctrine. There is no text which teaches the doctrine of the trinity.

Q.—In your answer to T. O. W. you seem to overlook the church's teaching that Jesus' second advent occurred at Pentecost. (Believer.)

Answer.—For many centuries the teaching of the church was as you have suggested, until men began to notice that through John the Revelator, over forty years *after* Pentecost, our Lord sent the message that He was coming again (not a third time) to do the work He had all along promised them would be done at His second advent (Revelation 22:12). While this error evidently belongs to the dark ages, there was a somewhat similar difficulty in the minds of the Thessalonians at the time of the writing of the Apostle's second epistle, about twenty years after Pentecost. He assured them (2 Thessalonians 2:1-4) that the falling away of the dark ages must come first, the spirit of pride which overcame some in the apostle's day must do its evil work. The man of sin must set himself up as God. The apostle was bearing in mind the Lord's great prophesy—Wars and rumors of wars, pestilences, famines, earthquakes, and even coldness and indifference on the part of Christians—a greater love for the world than for God; all these things must first come; but they are merely the beginning of sorrows (Matthew 24:1-14). The climax will be reached in the "time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation" (verse 21). We were of course very foolish in supposing that all this happened in the ten days between the ascension and Pentecost. Some think of the Lord's second advent as having occurred at the destruction of Jerusalem. There are the same obstacles to that theory.

Q.—In Hebrews 11:39, 40 we read, "And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us, that they without us should not be made perfect." Will you please explain the following points particularly. Why did they not receive the promise? what better thing has God provided for us? and who is the "us" class? (J. J.)

Answer.—Up to the time of Christ's ministry none had been begotten of the holy Spirit. "The holy Spirit was not yet given for Jesus was not yet glorified" (John 7:39). There were no sons. All before Christ's time were merely servants (Hebrews 3:5, 6). No heavenly promises were made to them—only earthly ones. There was no basis for dealing with them as sons for "the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world" had not yet been sacrificed. It is possible therefore for God to provide some better thing for us who live this side Calvary than He could for those listed in this chapter. There had been some very great men among these Jews. None were greater than John the Baptist "yet he that is least in the Kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (Matthew 11:11). He and His predecessors could not be in the Kingdom of heaven because "the law and the prophets were until John (the Baptist), since then the Kingdom of heaven is preached" (Luke 16:16). The class which has been developing since Pentecost is a spiritual class of which Jesus is the head "that in all things He might have the preeminence" (Colossians 1:18). Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and all the others who obtained a good report through faith before Pentecost are to have a resurrection to the human plane and will act as instructors to the rest of mankind. They will be seen of all men, examples of what the whole world may become if they will obey the law that shall come forth from Zion (the spiritual phase, the glorified church), the law which is to be then given to men by the word of these earthly princes, the Jerusalem of Isaiah 2:3. All on the human plane are to receive their life from the glorified Christ. Thus those who were His fathers shall become His children, princes in all the earth (Psalm 45:16).

Q.—If the apostle Paul, in his letter to the Galatians, is pointing out that we cannot be saved by keeping the Law, how then do we get salvation? (B. A.)

Answer.—His argument is that if the Jew cannot get life in keeping the Law, it would be foolish for Gentiles to think that they could secure Divine favor and everlasting life by keeping that Law. He declares, "By the deeds of the Law shall no flesh be justified in God's sight." The only way to obtain justification in God's sight is by the acceptance of Christ and by a full consecration to be His disciples and to join with Him in His Covenant of Sacrifice—as it is written, "Gather together My Saints unto Me, saith the Lord, those who have made a Covenant with Me by sacrifice" (Psalm 50:5). Those who have made such a contract with the Lord keep every day holy to Him, take all their journeys to His glory. "Whatsoever they do, whether they eat or drink," journey, or refrain from traveling, they do all to His praise.

Q.—The Hebrew word OLAM, translated "ever" in Ecclesiastes four times, is taken to mean forever, or an unlimited duration of time in chapter 1, verse 4. In chapter 9, verse 6, it is generally understood to mean a limited duration of time. What authority is there for such a divergence in interpretation? Does not the word really mean eternally? (A. W. S.)

Answer.—The Hebrews had no word for eternity. The word *olam* was used to express this thought and also that of "lasting." We can only know which is meant by the context or by our knowledge of other Scriptures. "The earth abideth forever" is a good translation of the wise man's words, for the passage thus agrees with the statements of the prophet Isaiah (45:17, 18) "world without end," and, "God Himself * * * formed the earth and made it. He hath established it. He created it not in vain. He formed it to be inhabited." This last verse is specially forceful when we note that the original is better translated, "He created it not for ruin."

Q.—In the text, "I say unto thee thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matthew 16:18) which church is meant? (L. C. H.)

Answer.—Peter had just made confession of the Lord Jesus as being the Anointed, the Son of the living God, the Messiah. This truth is the mighty rock upon which the entire Church of Christ, as living stones, must be built, for there is no other name given whereby we must be saved. Notwithstanding the fact, that God has accepted believers in Christ and is counting them as stones in this future temple (1 Peter 2:5), He is permitting death to prevail against His people now; they go down into death (oblivion) apparently as do others; they have need of the assurance that as he symbolically burst the bars of death, and came forth in resurrection through the Father's powers, so also his Church shall be delivered from the power of death in the first resurrection. This promise is to all true Christians of whatever denomination.

Q.—Kindly explain what Jesus meant when He said to Mary, "Touch me not for I have not yet ascended" (John 20:17). Why should He not be touched when He afterwards told Thomas to reach hither his hand and feel the nail prints and also his pierced side? (G. C. W.)

Answer.—The fact of Jesus' resurrection, together with the fact of His changed nature, had to be fully manifested, not to all the world at that time, but to chosen witnesses who would give credible testimony of the fact to succeeding generations. Had all the world been made acquainted with the fact then the testimony coming down to our day would probably have been much less trustworthy, being colored and warped by men's ideas and mixed with their traditions, so that the truth might appear almost or quite incredible. But God entrusted it only to chosen, faithful and worthy witnesses. Mark the carefulness with which he guarded against alarming or unduly exciting them while making manifest and emphasizing these great truths. All the proofs of his resurrection and change from human to spiritual nature were not given to his disciples at once, but as they were able to bear them and in the manner calculated to make the deepest impression. Turning from a vision of angels in the tomb, Mary Magdalene saw a man whom she did not recognize. He inquired "Woman, why weepest thou?" Although there was nothing familiar about the face or form, the one word "Mary" in the old, familiar tone revealed to her the Master. As on other occasions, the risen Lord had appeared in a body entirely different from the one which had been His during His human existence. No doubt His purpose was to convince them "that a spirit being has not flesh and bones" but that the *different* fleshly bodies were merely assumed to inform them of the presence of the invisible spirit being. Mary's first impulse was to embrace Him and tarry in His presence. But Jesus said "Touch [Greek, *haptomai*, embrace] me not [do not tarry for this] for I am not yet ascended to my Father: go to my brethren [while there is yet time] and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father,"